

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

No. 15.

MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., G.W.Y.) SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1863.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

THE U. S. CONSCRIPTION BILL.

The Senate of the United States has passed the bill introduced by Senator Wilson of Massachusetts, for enrolling and mustering into a force, if need be, all the able-bodied men in the United States between the ages of twenty and forty-five. The only exceptions are Governors of States, Judges, the only sons of poor widows, and a very few others. Unsuccessful attempts were made to exempt members of Congress and clergymen. Senator Henderson said if he had his way he would put all the clergy in the field, and make them fight the battle they had done so much to injure. The bill gives a deadly blow at the doctrine of State independence and sovereignty, as the conscripts are to be enrolled by officials appointed by and directly accountable to the President of the United States. It is to be called forth by drafts in such numbers and assigned to and duty done in such places, as he may see fit. No State, however, loses anything to do with the business. This largely delights the editors who have been clamorous to have the rebellion speedily crushed, and who are anxious for a foreign war, or at least, pre-arranged, but the Senator from one of the most recently admitted States—Michigan—plainly declared that, if the bill did not exempt those exempted by the State constitutions, there would be no revolution. A similar opinion was expressed in the House of Representatives when the Senate bill was there taken up for consideration, by Mr. Fidèle of Pennsylvania, who observed that the Bank bill and this taken in connection, changed the whole system of American government. Instead of a constitutional form of government there would be a system not materially differing from the despotism of France and Russia. The arbitrary and unjustifiable arrests in Provost-Marshal's were calculated to inaugurate revolution. Another Representative said the bill was proposed to subdue the people of the last vestige of liberty. If those outrages shall be carried to the extent designed, a snappet will be made to the God of battle and justice. In fact, this debate showed that there is a rapidly increasing dissatisfaction with the course of the government and its supporters now exhibited, the overbearing domineering used to be indulged in by the ultra Southern members of Congress.

UNEASY STATE OF PUBLIC FEELING.

The New-York Journal of Commerce in a recent article, says that "up to the period of the fall elections the individuals supported entire confidence that they held the country in their grasp. They were therefore anxious to hear their intentions with regard to political opponents. Among these plans was one for obtaining and holding absolute physical domination in the State and city of New York over the persons and property of loyal conservative men and extinguishing by means not dissimilar to those used by French revolutionists, the last remains of what they ardently believed to be the small minority of conservative members to the country. We find, in that day, on the thin crust of a concealed volcanic crater, the air rang with threats. A long and bitter tirade, the brunt of which, in some cases, we took pains to verify as that of leading radical men in the neighbourhood were showered on us and other conservative editors," &c., &c. "These have been made by Nansen with the news. What is to be believed?"

ardent men on both sides of the controversy, but unless violence is used by the radical party, and sedition becomes necessary, there is not the slightest reason to expect any collision in New York. We have recently heard in the street and in gatherings of citizens some ardent radical's speaking of hanging conservatives, with some what dangerous license. The language has been proper and peremptory recited, and apologies have been compelled in every instance. If ever the opposing parties do fly at each other's throats, it will not be forgotten that the first threats of hanging, for treason—or disaffection of opinion—came from some eminent members of that very conservative body, the New York Chamber of Commerce.

DISCUSSIONS ABOUT PEACE.

A glance around the political horizon, says the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, "reveals a most remarkable state of the public mind. When, a year ago, there was but one voice from the entire land, and above the roar of cannon, and that a voice for war, he is now but one voice, and that a voice for peace. Every newspaper which comes to our hands, whether its political character is discussing the question how to make peace, when we can expect peace, what are the requirements of peace, and kindred topics. Never was a country so thoroughly awake to a discussion of the people as to this which is now going on. It is impossible to shut our ears to it. We hear less of it in New York city than elsewhere, but our exchanges with the West and the East come in filled with the most exciting articles on the war, and peace, &c.

LETTERS OF MARQUE AND REPRISAL.

The Senate last passed the bill authorizing letters of marque and reprisal, an amendment in the shape of a substitute, authorizing the President in all domestic and foreign wars, to issue letters of marque and reprisal. All amendments offered with a view to confine the operation of the bill to the suppression of the rebellion, were unanimously rejected.

THE STRENGTH OF THE SOUTHERN ARMY.

A clerk in the Adjutant General's office at Richmond, who left to avoid the Southern conspiracy, on his arrival in Washington, says the rebels are only 181 regiments in the Southern army, but these are not full, and all skeleton regiments have been abandoned. The total number of men at the present time is 52,000, which will certainly increase to 70,000 by the 1st of June. He says it is a common occurrence for men to be shot down for attempting to shirk the duty, and that to his knowledge, gathered from the records, at least 2,500 have thus perished in different parts of the country.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There are rumors of trouble in Guyana, soon to be growing out of the introduction of negro troops. Four or five officers of the 13th Regiment of N. Y. Volunteers have resigned, and one Brigadier-General is fully engaged in organizing the colored troops, to march with them toward St. Lucia. The Confederate steamer Florida, which was said to have been sunk by several U. S. gunboats, soon after running through the blockading fleet off Mobile, arrived at Nassau, N. P., on the 2d instant, and sailed again the next day.

The steamer Calypso had arrived at Nassau from Chester, announcing "the raising the blockade" of that port. The Confederate account—which the U. S. blocking officer pronounced so unqualified as to speak of a vessel having been dispatched to Nassau with the news. What is to be believed?

VARIETIES.

What do we seek redress for? Where do we find it?—
It is suggested that every auctioneer ought to have a face that is for-bidding.

"Who is it that stands closer than a brother?" said a teacher to his class. A post-office stamp—
"Apostle" and the young incorrigible asked,

Where is not cotton grown now? Eight bales of it have just been landed from the Fiji Islands.

The famous "Stake spear Cliff" at Dover, gave way during the late gales, and a large portion of it rolled into the sea.

Mr. Badger of North Carolina, a Secessionist, has been expelled by the Senate of the U. S. from the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institute, and Professors Longfellow appointed in his place, and drawn

A democratic meeting, so-called, was to have been held in Leavenworth, Kansas, but the plan was frustrated, and it ranged by Col. Johnson and Authors, who made speeches declaring they were present "to shoot down the first traitor who dared give utterance to his dwarfish thoughts." Kansas is a fine country to one away from it.

The 10th Illinois Regt. are being released to fight on account of the Emancipation Proclamation, as been placed under arrest, and is held subject to trial by court-martial.

In the church at Erie, Canada, N. P., on Jan. 25th, the moment Rev. Mr. Barron, a Unitarian Minister, rose from the sofa to pronounce the benediction, the chimney, weighing perhaps a ton, fell through the ceiling, and crashed through the sofa down to the ground, crushing the Master. Mr. Barron was hit by one of the splinters and fragments, but escaped with his life.

One of the largest Boston publishing houses is about sending the stereotype plates of a bulky octavo volume to England to be printed; the cost of paper in America being so ruinously advanced, the work can be done cheaper abroad, reckoning in all the expenses of foreign duties and exchange.

INCIDENTS OF CIVIL WAR.—Dr. Holland, of Texas, who bore a useful and distinguished part in the capture of the Harriet Lane, at Cavastown, recently arrived in Richmond, bringing with him the signal book which was taken by the gallant Leon Smith in that splendid engagement. This book is worth more, perhaps, to the Confederacy than all the prizes that were secured, even now, possibly, than the prestige of the victory. It was found upon the dead body of Commander Wainwright, and was worn by him in the breast pocket of his coat, where it was pierced by the bullet of a fatty revolver discharged by Capt. Shultz, whose second fire killed his antagonist. Dr. Holland was one of the leading party that cheered the departure of the Harriet Lane. Some of the scenes and incidents he describes transcend in strange interest the narrative of Alexander Dumas.—Some years ago, while a famous steamer, Merrimac, afterwards changed its name, and the Confederate Government made her sail off across the Atlantic, she entered, as we all remember, Southampton waters, and her officers were received with great hospitality by the authorities of Southampton. Commander Wainwright was then the Master-at-arms of the fort, and on going to London, was entertained by Dr. Holland, who was then living in the great metropolis. The Doctor never saw him again alive, and recognized him with a sense of astonishment, in the dead body of the commander of the fort that lay upon the deck of his vessel of some years ago, in London. The suddenness of all the terrible tragedy of this interview was unnoticed upon the same crimsoned and slippery stage, when Maj. Lee, of the Confederate army, encountered in the dying moments of the Federal steamer, his own son. Can history or fiction afford any parallel to this? It is a curious fact, too, which has not been stated, that Capt. Leon Smith, to judge right and justice, Gen. M. Granger attributes the entire success of the attack on the enemy's fleet in Galveston Bay, to the brother of Capt. B. Smith, until very recently the Secretary of the latrines in his master's Cabinet.

THE MADOC MERCURY AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

o. 16 MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., C.W.) SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1863.

PRICE TWO CENTS. —THREE DIA.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

AFFAIRS ABROAD.

The following is a full report of the speech made by Mason, the Southern Commissioner in England, at Lord Mayor's dinner, on Feb. 11, which was delivered with such marked enthusiasm, that the Times thought it necessary to explain that Mr. Mason's words by the Lord Mayor had no political significance.

"I did not feel deeply the obligations I am under to the honoured chief magistrats of this city for permission to be present to-night. I should feel strongly disposed to pick a quarrel. His Lordship has not seen to remember that here, in England, I am not considered of full age; that I am yet in my minority. Government of England—we all know, honoured nages, and always a wise government in its generation—has declared that the country which I represent across that broad water, has not yet attained of discretion, and is not capable of managing own affairs. (A laugh). I say, therefore, that, but being really overwhelmed by the kind and good manner in which I have been received by this honored company, and in the presence of your chief lordships, I should have been disposed to say, in the language of a poet:

"You would scarce expect one of my age
To speak in public on the stage."

Lord Mayor, I am a stranger in London—or rather I was a stranger; but I have learned since I came to London, that none of English blood from my Southern land are strangers among you. (Cheers). speak this from my heart—(others)—for I have been every circle in England and by every class of society, a welcome and an honoured guest. (Cheers) I return my sincere thanks to you for the kindness with which you have listened to a stranger. (The day will me—(great cheering)—it is not for off, when the relationship between that Government, which is now its infinite fortune, and yours will be of one close intimate alliance. (Renewed cheers). My country, the surprised producer of the great staple of the world; and I say the relations—commercial, doubtless political, certainly social—between my honoured countrymen and the people of London, will before long be of the most intimate character. (Cheers).

It is really amusing to notice the difference between one of this species and that habitually indulged in

Mr. Mason, as Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations of the U. S. Senate, in former years, when speaking of anything British.

Commenting upon this speech and its favorable reception, the London correspondent of the New York *Times* says: "the truth is that commercial as well as aristocratic England is almost entirely in favor of the South. The merchants expect with peace, free trade and great profits. The South is a mine of wealth which they are impatient to enter." But a special speech to the Tribune, from Washington, says: "distinguished English statesman says it's recent private letter that the reaction in favour of the cause of the Union is so strong in Great Britain that no cabinet could live an hour which should take steps towards the recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

"Anonymous," who has addressed, through the columns of the London *Daily News*, a long letter to Lord Palmerston on the subject of a "navy" being built in England for the Confederates, asserts that pards of fifty steam-vessels, of various descriptions and in different stages of completion, might be constructed as intended for the "Chinese." This letter says, is in general use in the shipbuilding yards of the Clyde and the Mersey, to designate the Confederates. The writer goes on to assert that the "Confede-

reces' conspiracy" is largely, if not mainly indebted for its success up to the present time to the material aid which has been extended to it by British capitalists. Two years before it broke out, their co-operation had been secured through the instrumentality of the highest diplomatic agents of the United States then in this country." [!] "Nor was the first conciliated by the Democratic party, that in the event of secession and war, almost any amount of pecuniary aid could be procured from this quarter. These powerful combinations in support of the slaveholders' conspiracy comprised the monetary, shipping and mercantile interests." After specifying the terms upon which vessels are sent out to attempt to run the blockade, "Anonymous" again declares: "Thus British capital and is alone, furnished the Confederacy with the means of carrying on the war. Some idea may be formed of the large number of vessels engaged, and of the vast capital risked in this contraband trade from the fact that the Federal cruisers have captured nearly 600, chiefly British, while attempting to run the blockade, and confiscated property to the amount of eight million pounds sterling. So great, however, are the profits arising from this traffic, that it is daily increasing."

Preparations for the movement against the enemy were still in progress when the Arago left for New York, on Feb. 25th. All the iron-clads, except two had arrived. The misunderstanding as to Gen. Foster's troops had been arranged, and no more difficulty was apprehended. The troops taken into the Department of Gen. Foster were to be under the command of Gen. Hunter.

A private letter from Port Royal makes the following curious statement: "Gen. Foster took a captain and thirty men from the Tenth Connecticut, just before he went North, and made a reconnaissance. They entered Bull's Bay, north of Charleston harbor, and landing there, marched through the enemy's pickets to within full sight of Charleston, and even to within view of Fort Sumter at about a mile and three quarters distant—so near that the officers from the parapet of the fort could see them. They returned unharmed, and think there is every reason to believe a successful attack can be made upon the Babylon of rebellion from a quarter deemed inaccessible."

It is really amusing to notice the difference between one of this species and that habitually indulged in

Mr. Mason, as Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations of the U. S. Senate, in former years, when speaking of anything British.

Some unsuccessful attempts have been recently made by the Confederate General Stuart to repeat his raids into the lines of the army of the Potowmack.

The Second Regiment of New Hampshire has re-

turned from the army of the Potowmack to the Granite State to recruit. They left home with one thousand men and return with only three hundred.

A fine new ship from a port in Maine has been lying idle in Boston harbor for a month past, under charter by the Government, at the rate of \$1,000 per month.

Some of the U. S. ships have a short time for destroying the offices of newspaper-reading are pleased to consider displayed. The *Craigie* editorial room at Columbus, Ohio, were mobbed on the 5th inst.

Zinc Coys.—In view of the fluctuating character of the present currency, a proposition has been made to coin

the fractional parts of a dollar of zinc, as a substitute therefor. It is suggested that the mints might thus be afforded employment, and a more acceptable currency than that now in use be readily furnished.

From San Francisco we learn of a serious conflict now going on in Honey Lake Valley, in regard to the California boundary. The people of Nevada fired on the California sheriff, while attempting to serve a writ on the land in dispute, and wounded six of his followers. Both parties then sent for reinforcements, and at last accounts were fortifying themselves in log houses.

The officers of the Florida say they passed a night in company with the U. S. man of war Vanderbilt, at the time the latter was in search of the Alabama.

AGRICULTURAL.

THE USE AND PROPERTIES OF LIME.—**Special Properties of Lime.**—Lime, or oxide of calcium, is a white, porous, brittle substance, which is highly caustic, and possesses a great affinity for water. When water is added to caustic lime, it first absorbs it, and then combines with it; during this process great heat is evolved. If slaked lime be left exposed to the air, it gradually absorbs carbonic acid from the atmosphere, parts with some of its water, and becomes converted into carbonate of lime.

To what Soils and Plants is it Best Adapted?—Lime should be applied to clays, loams, peats, &c.; indeed, very fertile soil contains little. The only soils that do not require liming are the sandy ones, and those deficient in organic matter. All plants which generally cultivate extract lime from the soil. It is usually applied to the wheat and barley crops also to pastures.

Its Mode of Application.—The most general mode is to apply it in its caustic state, and in the form of compounds; the latter is the most expensive and, perhaps, the most efficient, for several other fertilizing substances are linked with the lime to the soil.

The Duration of its Fertility.—Its duration depends upon the kinds of land, the depth of the soil, the quantity of vegetable matter it contains, and upon the species of culture to which it is subjected. When the land is wet, or not well drained, it cannot be frequently applied and heavy doses given. On the other hand, when the soil is dry a smaller application at longer intervals will suffice.

Its Chemical Effects.—The chemical effects of lime upon the soil are chiefly the following: When caustic lime is laid upon the land, it combines with all the free acid matter it may contain, and, in doing so, the soil is very much improved; several of the compounds thus produced enter into the roots and feed the plants. It also decomposes some of the compounds of potash, soda and ammonia, by which these substances are set free, and placed within the reach of the plants. Another action is to destroy the salts of manganese, iron and aluminum, and to render them nutritious to plants. Its presence in the caustic state hastens the decomposition of organic substances.

Mark Lane Experiments.—Visit mark lane, and you will find him digging a trench, and breaking up the lumps, tearing in pieces the long, strawy parts, and bringing all into such a fine state that it can be thoroughly mixed with the particles of the soil. Having broken it up, he mixes it with ashes, leaves, manure, bark, and all the refuse of his garden, laying it up in thin layers. When it has become partly decomposed, he overhands it, covering it over with the shovel, and breaking it into homogeneous masses. After the heap has lain a few months, it gets another covering, when it is thoroughly "dined," and ready for use anywhere. He is a very successful gardener, and describes himself part of his success to the careful preparation of his manure. Farmers and gardeners should surely learn a hint from his example.

It is plain that coarse, lumpy manure cannot benefit land as much as that which is broken up and finely divided through it. The reason why liquid manures are not so effective is because they are comparatively easily dissolved through the soil.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information.

Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at Two Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE INSERTED ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS FOR CASH:

Six lines, first insertion	8 20
Each subsequent insertion	6 12
Six to ten lines, first insertion	10 12
Each subsequent insertion	8 70
Above ten lines (per line) first insertion	0 16
Each subsequent insertion, per line	0 07

All communications for the Mercury to be addressed, (post-paid), to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc Post Office.

For sale at WILSON'S MEDICAL HALL, Madoc, where Subscribers in and near the village may obtain their copies, and orders for the paper and advertisements will obligingly be received.

AD SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE YEARLY OR QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE.

We have received a copy of the Quebec Chronicle containing Mr. Benjamin's speech in the Assembly on the inconsistencies between the professions of the present Ministry when out of office and in their present position. It is a speech that will not spoil by keeping, and we may find room next week for some extracts.



THE MADOC MERCURY AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, MARCH 14.

THE TENTH OF MARCH, the day of the marriage of the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alexandra, was very generally celebrated as a holiday, in honour of the auspicious event, in the principal cities and towns throughout the Province.

A GOOD TIME COMING.—We are glad to learn from a source likely to be well informed that the Government contemplate appropriating the sum of \$10,000 for improving the Hastings Road. The amount can be very profitably expended, as there is work enough to be done before the road will be all it should be, considering it is the main-line of communication through the County. A thoroughly good road is an essential requirement for enabling the hardy backwoods settlers to get their supplies and bring their produce to market. The money to be expended will also prove a great boon to them at this time, as the winter has been a hard one, the last harvest having barely produced enough for their necessities.

There is a general desire in this community that the management of the improvements to be effected may be committed to the charge of Mr. Hayes, whose official connection with the settlement of the Free Grants has given him a more thorough and practical acquaintance with the best mode of effecting the object in view than any one else can possess.

THE VOLUNTEERS.—Sergeant Joseph Bateman has kindly consented to repair and fix a building for a drill room and armoury for use of the Company commanded by Major

Findley. The shed is about 30 by 24, and being up communication with the Red River settlers, when completed will form an excellent drill hall while British subjects are still impeded by a gigantic boom. Mr. Bateman had a long "Beef" monopoly. It appears from two letters recently written those belonging to the Company in the village sent by Mr. Hayes, the Crown Land Agent residing in this village, in reply to the assertions made by Mr. Allan Gilmour in a lengthy communication to the Quebec Chronicle, that the well-known "Gilmour Company" would very much like, if it could, to occupy pretty nearly the same relation to Central Canada as the Hudson's Bay Company does towards its "Territory."

It seems that Mr. Allan Gilmour contends "that the country, as a whole, into which settlement is being forced on the Ottawa and Trent, is unfit for agricultural purposes." He is anxious to have the vast tract thus slightly referred to preserved for the benefit of the lumbering interest. So he assumes that all the reports of the agricultural capabilities of the district are false or exaggerated, "and consequently" (as Mr. Hayes says) "that the whole of the Provincial Land Surveyors and Crown Land Agents of Upper Canada are men upon whose statements no reliance can be placed."

Mr. Gilmour causes his views to be published in Quebec; where they may reasonably be supposed to be intended to influence the members of the Provincial Parliament now in session. Possibly, however, he was under the impression that there are no newspapers at all in or near the sterile region he philanthropically objects to see settlement forced into. Mr. Hayes, on the contrary, courts the fullest publicity for his views, and wisely selected the oldest, most influential and widely circulated paper in the neighbourhood of the district in question, and another in Toronto, for communicating with the public.

Mr. Gilmour would have the (Quebec) public believe that the land in the backwoods is "composed of masses of rock or gravel, or sand possessing none of the substances necessary to produce grain or other crops." Mr. Hayes replies that the "lowest intelligent estimate, based upon actual observation of a great part of it, and reliable official reports of the whole, gives about forty per cent. as good land fit for cultivation, twenty per cent. inferior, but still such as will ultimately be made productive, and forty per cent. rough, rocky, and unfit for tillage."

There are other assertions in Mr. Gilmour's statement—such as that the extension of settlement leads to the destruction of the forests by settlers' fires—which are disposed of unanswered by the Crown Land Agent, who clearly sees that if settlers be excluded from the six million acres of land and water in the Ottawa and Trent territory, and the district be reserved for the exclusive benefit of the lumberers, the question of the future greatness of Canada is already adversely decided.

We can only hope that the discussion thus started may not be allowed to drop, and that the agitation incisively stirred up by the lumbering advocate will give an impetus to the settlement of the backwoods. "A lumbering country is always a poor country," say the Yankees. It must be so. The lumbermen take all that suits their purpose, and having done that, and given nothing to the land in return, leave the country with little remaining to induce settlement. But the farmer, as a rule, is always helping to enrich the country—and we believe that wherever hardwood trees will flourish, there, if he understands his business, he can make a good living. We do not advise old country townfolks to try their hands at the life—for they would surely meet with hardship, disappointment, and possibly ruin. But while, to our knowledge, native born Canadians are moving voluntarily many miles to the rear of the township of Madoc—and are satisfied that they are now doing, and are likely in the future to do well—we cannot assent to the propriety of the assertion that the settlement of the district is being "forced."

The agricultural and lumbering resources of the

wilds of Central Canada, however are not alone to be in the 3rd Concession; but as sufficient notice had not been given, they were laid over till next meeting of Council, and have stood unanswered to date.

The Auditor's Report was laid on the table, when it was suggested that a synopsis be prepared and published in the *MADOC MERCURY*, and so advised.

Mr. Dale, on behalf of R. Squires, brought up the matter of taxes on his property in the village, which was destroyed by the late fire, when the Council unanimously agreed to release him of the damages.

No further business having been brought up, the Council adjourned till the third Monday in April.

We have only one other observation to make. Those who have so freely asserted that the Hastings Road was made by the Government at the suggestion and to suit the convenience of a certain great lumbering company, will of course now see the absurdity of the supposition. The professed object of the Free Grant Roads was to open up a valuable but inaccessible tract of country to more speedy settlement and would take place from the natural increase of the population; while the lumbermen, it appears, as a class, do not want settlers to be intruding upon their exclusive domain.

Thursday night was one of the coldest of the season. At seven o'clock on Friday morning, the thermometer stood at eleven degrees below zero.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned will apply to the Municipal Council of the Township of Madoc at their next meeting to be held on the 28th April next, for the purpose of obtaining the allowance of Road between Lots 15 and 16 in the 4th Concession, Madoc, in lieu of the road now travelled.—
JOHN RUPERT, Sen.

MADOC HOUSE
NEW GOODS.
WOOD & BREAKEL L.
General Merchants,
DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES,
COAL OIL LAMPS, BOOTS & SHOES, &c., &c., &c.
Cash paid for Grain and Potash.
Madoc, Nov. 1862.

THE RUSSELL HOUSE, MADOC,
By A. Snider,
Corner of Main and Bond Streets.
A FIRST CLASS HOUSE, in the business part of the town. A Good Yard and Stabling.

The Mail Stage to Beaver Creek.
ON and after MONDAY, the 2nd of MARCH, 1863, the MAIL STAGE will leave the Village of HASTINGS for BEAVER CREEK on every MONDAY and THURSDAY, FARE, ONE DOLLAR EACH WAY.

LYMAN MOON.
DEANS & GRAY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS
Madoc.
JAMES DEANS. ROBERT T. GRAY

**FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY,
AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,**
At Publishers' Prices, Call At

WILSON'S DRUG STORE,
DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

NEW STORE AT MADOC.

A. B. ROSS & BROTHER,
DEALERS IN STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
BOOTS AND SHOES, LEATHER, &c.

The Highest Price in Cash paid for Potash.

A. B. ROSS. S. D. ROSS.

MEDICAL HALL
DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

C. G. WILSON,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

A. F. WOOD,
MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,
MADOC.

DR. THWAITES,
Madoc.

D. C. BROWN,
BLACKSMITH, HORSESHOE, &c.
JOBBING DONE AT ALL TIMES.
Both in the Village, and near Rupert's School-House.

JOHN DALE,

DEALER IN STOVES, TIN, & THE SHEET IRON, &c.,
A Large Assortment of CUTLERY and BOX STOVES
always on hand.

ANDREW WRIGHT,

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER, East Side, Durham street,
Madoc.—A Large Assortment of Liquors, Groceries, and
Provisions always on hand.

W. FINDLAY,

Town Clerk, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c.
Office, Town-Hall, Madoc.

JAMES FITZGERALD,

ATTORNEY AND CONVEYANCER
MADOC.

MR. GREAM,

(Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts
of England)

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.,

West Half of Lot 20 in the 7th Concession of Madoc,
Mr. GREAM will attend in Madoc Village every
Saturday.

MADOC GRIST MILL,

A. F. WOOD, Madoc.

A thoroughly Competent Miller in charge.

WILLIAM W. CORK,

Bailiff or Sixth Division Court,
MADOC.

TO RENT, OR EXCHANGE

FOR A SUITABLE HOUSE IN THE VILLAGE

THE LARGE FRAME BUILDING,

On the North-East Corner of Lot No. 23, in the
5th Concession of Madoc,

IMMEDIATELY ADJOINING KELLAR'S BRIDGE,

Well Adapted either for a Store or Dwelling
House.

For Particulars apply either on the spot to A. Marshall, or if by letter post, and, at the Madoc Post Office.

MADOC MARKET PRICES.

SATURDAY, March 14th, 1863.

ASHES	10 cts. per lb.
BARLEY	10 cts. per lb.
OATS	35 to 40 cents.
WHEAT	80 to 90 cents.
PEAS	50 to 60 cents.
HIDES	\$4 to \$4.50.
PORK	90cts. to \$4 per lb.
BUTTER	12cts. cents per lb.
HAY	\$12 per ton.

BANNOCKBURN PRICES CURRENT.

WHEAT	80 lbs. or \$1.00
OATS	37 1/2 cts. per lb.
PEAS	50 cts. per lb.
BUCKWHEAT	50 cts. per lb.
ASHES, 30 lbs. \$2.75	
BUTTER, 10 lbs. \$1.00	
HIDES, \$4.25 to \$4.50.	
HAY, \$12 to \$14.	
STRAW, \$10 to \$12 per load.	
POTATOES, 30c. per lb.	
PORK, \$8 to \$9 per lb.	

MARCH 14TH, 1863.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

Spring Wheat, 40 cts. per lb.	45c. per lb.
Flax, 40c. per lb.	45c. per lb.
Barley, 35c. per lb.	40c. per lb.
Oats, 30c. per lb.	35c. per lb.
Peas, 50c. per lb.	55c. per lb.
Turnips, 10c. per lb.	12c. per lb.
Potatoes, 20c. per lb.	25c. per lb.
Pork, 80c. per lb.	85c. per lb.
Eggs, 15 cts. per dozen.	16 cts. per dozen.

Hon. George Brown has been elected for North Oxford, by a majority of nearly 300.

The London Free Press learns that Mr. Jury's well at the Oil Springs, which stopped some time since, commenced flowing again on Friday, as well as ever.

THOSE SILVER THREADS.

These little threads! those silver threads!
Bosomed in my auburn hair!
Aye! aye! I cannot say.
They find a welcome there!

They tell me I am growing old;
My beauty's on the wane;
And bonny wair, as when a girl,
I never may wear again!

They something say of tattering-steps—
Of feeble, bended form!
Of weakened memory, failing sight,
When life has lost its charm.

Ah, alas! those silver threads!
Should I them banish now?

More little messengers of Time,
Would come to deck my bower!

These shining threads! those silver threads!
Even golden could they be.
Yon'st auburn curly, and bonny braids,
Were dearest fit to me.

And yet, these little silver threads
A useful lesson give:—Remember all your days,
They teach us to remember all your days,
And leave to wisely live!

(Concluded.)

A NIGHT OF HORROR.

A TRUE STORY.

In an instant the horrid truth flashed upon me—I was in the grasp of a madman. Better the phantom at sears—the eagle than the wild beast that rends the quivering flesh—the pitiless human brute that has no heart to be softened no reason at whose bar to plead; no compassion, nought of man in the form and the countenance. I gasped in terror at the mystery of those enshrouded features, those ery, wolfish jaws: this face fit, besmeared with thickening blood is revealed. The slain sleep, a mangled and pale—the putrefied bated eye—the prints of the naked foot—all, all were explained, and the chain, the broken link of which was found near the slaughtered animals—it came from his broken chain—the chain he had snapped dumbfounded in his sleep from the asylum where his raging frenzy had been uttered and bound. In vain! in vain! Ah me, how did this grisly Sampson broken manacle and prison—how he had shamed god and keeper and hostile world, and scorned brier on his wild way; hunted like a beast of prey, and snatching his blear eyes, just as like a beast of prey. Yes, through the tares of his mean and ragged garb I could see the marks of the severities, cruel and foolish, with which men in that time tried to tame the might of madness. The scourge—its marks were there, and the scars of the hard iron fettors, and many a cincture and welt that told a dismal tale of hard usage. But now he was loose, free to play the brute—the baited torturer—brute that they had made him—now without the cage and ready to gloat over the victim his strength should overpower. Horror! horror! I was the prey—the victim—already in the tiger's clutch; a dead sickness came over me, and the iron entered into my soul, and blighted to seem and was dumb.

I died a thousand deaths as that awful morning wore on. Edward not faint. But words cannot pain what I suffered as I waited—waited until the moment when he should open his eyes and be aware of my presence: for I was assured he knew it not. He had entered his blue chamber as a leir when we aye and gorged with his horrid orgies; and he had flung himself down without a suspicion that he was not alone. Even his grasping my sleeve was doubtless an act done between sleep and winking, like his unconscious monos and laughter in some frightful dream.

Hours went on; then I trembled as I thought the soon the house would be astir—that my maid would come to call me as usual, and awake that ghastly sleeper; and might he not have time to tear me, as he tore the sleep, before my aid could arrive?

At last what I dreaded came to pass—a light foot step on the landing, then a tap at the door. A pause succeeds, and then the tapping is renewed, and this time more loudly. Then the madman stratched his limbs and uttered his moaning cry and his eye slowly opened—slowly opened and met mine.

The girl waited awhile before she knocked for the third time. I trembled lest she should enter the door unbidden; see that grim thing, and by her scream and terror bring about the worse. Long before strong men could arrive I knew that I should be dead—and with a death!

The maid waited, no doubt surprised, at my unusually sound slumbers; for I was in general a light sleeper and early riser, but reluctant to deviate from habits by "waking without permission." I was still alone with the thing in man's shape, but he was awakening the words of the beginning, "Faith, Love, Law."

I saw the wondering surprise in his haggard, blest vision eyes; I saw him stare at me half vacantly, then with a crafty yet wondering look; and then I saw the devil of murder beginning to peep forth from those hideous eyes, and the lips to part as in a snare and the wolfish teeth to bare themselves. But I was not what I had been. Fear gave me a new and desperate composure—a courage foreign to my nature. I had heard of the best method of managing the insane: I could but try. I did try. Calmly, wondering at my own feigned calm, I fronted the glare of those terrible eyes. Steady and undismayed was my gaze—motionless my attitude. I marvelled at myself, but in that agony of sickening terror I was outwardly firm.

They sink, they quail abashed—those dreadful eyes before the gaze of a helpless girl, and the shame that is never absent from insanity. Bent down the pride of strength, the bloody cravings of the wild beast. The manic mouned and dishevelled his haggard head between his gaunt squid hands. I lost not an instant, but rose, and at one spring reached the door, tore it open, and with a shriek pushed through, caught the wondering girl by the arm and crying to her to run for her life, rushed with the wind along the gallery—through the corridor—down the stairs. Mary's screams filled the house as she fled beside me. I heard a long-drawn ringing cry, the roar of a wild animal mocked of its prey, and I knew what was behind me. I never turned my head—I flew rather than ran. I was in the hall already: there was a rush of many feet, an outcry of many voices, a sound of scuffling of feet and of brutal yells and oaths and heavy blows, and I fell to the ground crying "Save me," and lay in a swoon.

When recovered from that long illness, through which I had been nursed so tenderly, the pitying looks I met made me tremble. I asked for a looking-glass. It was long denied me, but my importunity prevailed at last—a glass was brought. My youth was gone at one fall swoon. The glass showed me a fat and haggard face, blanched and bloodless as of one who sees a spectre, and in the ashen lips and wrinkled brow and dim eyes I could trace nothing of my old self. The hair, too jetty and rich before, was now as white as snow, and in one night the ravages of a century had passed over my head.

My nerves have never recovered their tone after that dire shock. Can you wonder that my life was nighed, that my lover shrank from me—shrank from so sad a wreck. I am old now—old and alone. My sisters would have led me to live with them; but I chose not to saddle the ignoble homes with my phantom face and dead eyes. Reginald, my over-cherished nothing. He has been dead many years. I never ceased to pray for him, though he left me when I was off at all. The sad weird spell is nearly over now. I am near the end of my life and wishing for it. I have not been bit or stord, but I cannot bear to see so many people and number alone. I try to do what good I can with the worthless wealth Lady Spendthrift left me for; at my wish my portion was shared between my two sisters. What need had I of inheritance?—E, the shattered wreck made by that one night of horrors—*Buckinghamshire Advertiser.*

VARIETIES.

There are 1,200 newspapers published in the United Kingdom, of which 40 are daily papers.

The four railroad companies whose roads centre at Cleveland, Ohio, have decided to build a depot in that city at a cost of nearly \$150,000.

About one hundred poverty-stricken emigrants sent out from Liverpool at the expense of Miss Burlett Curtis, arrived at Halifax, by the *Canada*, and were immediately induced to situations in that vicinity. Real philanthropy is here doing a good work.

Mr. Charles Dickens has been giving readings from his own novels, at Paris, for the benefit of the British Charitable Fund located there, and also to assist the distressed cotton spinners of Lancashire.

The committee of the General Association for the Australian Colonies have memorialized the Duke of Wellington against reintroducing convict labour into those colonies.

A Hindoo lawyer, Mr. Mutu Coomarasamy, has lately been called to the English bar—the first non-Christian Hindoo who has gained admission there.

Cataliki, one of the Maori kings, has started a newspaper at New Zealand, the first number of which contains this admonition: "When the sweet comes to you pay for it, if you approve; the price is three-pence. The thoughts of the Maori are very interesting to the tribes of the world, because steadily fixed along the line in man's shape, but he was awakening the words of the beginning, 'Faith, Love, Law.'"

The Prince and Princess of Wales will spend the first fortnight of their honeymoon at Teignmouth, in Devonshire.

The elegant Theatre Royal, at Glasgow, has been entirely destroyed by fire.

Thirteen lives were lost by an explosion at the DuPont powder mills, in Delaware, U. S., on Feb. 23.

A company of lawyers having assembled to dedicate a new Court House, it was suggested, by some one familiar with Dr. Watts' hymn, that they had come to "view the ground where they must shortly die."

The ship *Golden Hind*, in which Sir Francis Drake navigated the world, was but of one hundred tons. Queen Elizabeth commanded that she should be forever preserved; but all that is left of her is one chair made from her timbers, which is at the University of Oxford.

A man, evidently insane, threw himself from the south tower of Notre Dame, at Paris, and in falling his body struck with such violence against the edge of a buttress that the legs were detached from the trunk and fell to the ground, while the remainder of the body lodged on one of the galleries.

A set of ornaments of pink coral has just been completed, after five years' labour, for the Empress Eugenie. One of the stones came from the head of Madame de Pompadour's cane, and all are of great value.

RARE MARRIAGES OF PRINCES OF WALES.—The marriage of a Prince of Wales is an event of perfect novelty to the present generation. It is in fact an event of rarer occurrence in the annals of English history than most people are aware of or would readily believe. Of all the fourteen Princes who have borne this title, only five married when they were in possession of it, and of this small number one was married abroad. These Princes were first, the renowned knight who won the triple plume and motto, Edward the Black Prince, who married Joan of Kent; second, Edward, the son of Henry VI., who at Amboise married Lady Anne Neville, the daughter of the King-maker; third, Prince Arthur, the son of Henry VII., who at 15 years of age pledged his boyish vocation to the unhappy Catherine of Aragon, afterwards the first of the many wives of his next brother Henry; fourth, Frederick, eldest son of George II., who at the age of 29 married the Princess Augusta of Saxony, in the Chapel Royal, St. James'; and fifth and last, the Prince Regent, afterwards George IV., to the illustrious Caroline of Brunswick. Nearly 70 years have passed away since that last scandal was enacted, when the Prince Regent put the corner stone to the cruel theory that Princes must marry without affection by taking his wife literally according to Act of Parliament, and in return for the payment of his debts.

In the long interval that has elapsed since that marriage of matrimony was gone through, the Chapel Royal has been followed by two marriages based on the purest affection—those of her Majesty and the Prince Royal.

A RUSSIAN POLICE OFFICE.—A letter which appears in the *Kolokol* gives a perfectly vivid idea of the way in which condemned persons are treated in a Russian police office. The writer was accused, falsely by his own account, of having distributed in a Samogitian village copies of a national hymn objectionable to the Government.—"Shortly after I was arrested in the capital of All the Russias, and placed before the third section of His Majesty's private Chancery—there is but an euphemistic appellation for what should be called the central police office. I was confronted with a spy, who despoiled me of my living distributed a Russian translation of Kowai. This translation I denied having ever made, printed, or given away. The Colonel, who examined me, first tried to obtain a confession by means of paternal admonition, and failing to effect this, threatened me with corporal punishment. I smiled at his malice, fancying that the age of torture had passed. Upon this he had me taken to another room, where I found four soldi waiting for me with rods ready prepared. Again there was a paternal admonition, to which I lent a deaf ear. 'Take hold of him,' said the Colonel, the command being instantly executed by his trusty myrmidons. Another admonition, another pause. 'Now, boys,' exclaimed the Colonel, 'go at him with a will.' And go they did. I received some 20 lashes when the Colonel entered me with a gentle voice and friendly language to yield and make a full confession. I remained silent, I was treated to another chastisement. But there must be an end to everything, and so there was in the present case. I was set at liberty immediately after, and forbidden to leave the capital, being placed at the same time under the strictest supervision of the police. At present I am an exile. Such are the consequences of coming under the attention of the third section of His Majesty's private Chancery."

THE MADOC MERCURY AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

MAIL MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., C.W.) SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1863.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

MR. BENJAMIN'S SPEECH.

From the Quebec Chronicle's full report of Mr. Benjamin's speech on the Address in the Assembly, we now submit his views on an important subject.

AMENDMENT OF THE REPRESENTATION.

Referring to the motion before the House, he said it had been proposed and laid down as a rule by those gentlemen who had advocated this measure that it was not to be confined merely to a question of population, but that property and territory should be embraced in its provisions. He had at all times sustained an adjustment of the representation, and had even contended that other interests should be maintained besides that of population; and that of education held a high position, in his estimate, for any plan designed to reform the representation. Under this view of the question, although ever adverse to motions in amendment upon the Address, he could not refrain from giving his vote in favour of the principle advanced in the resolution before them. Having disposed of this question, he would now offer a few remarks upon the speech delivered last night by the Hon. the Solicitor-General West, and he (Mr. B.) doubted not that the whole House was taken by surprise by the tones and assertions of the Hon. gentleman. The hon. gentleman thought that he ought not to be placed in the same category with those other members of the Government who were charged with having deserted the principles which they and their party had so long cherished, before they crossed over from the Opposition side of the House. By this as it may, certainly, the gentleman had advanced most extraordinary arguments in defence of his position. And now he would take up a few of the points attempted to be made by the Hon. the Solicitor-General West; and to deal fairly with him, he would use his own words, and then offer a few comments upon the hon. gentleman's line of argument. The hon. gentleman had said "it was not for him to define the meaning of the Double Majority; it was hard to define it, and they only rendered themselves ridiculous who attempted to define it." If the House would only remember the interpretation given to the principle by the Attorney-General West, they would come to the conclusion that the principle, as set up by the Government, was ridiculous indeed. The hon. gentleman referred to the United States to illustrate his idea of Double-Majority, and surely they had it working most harmoniously there. The gentleman said that there "was one statement made by the Government, upon which they stood—it was that should a vote of want of confidence command a majority of the votes of either section, the members from that section would retire." To which pledge they were as faithless as to all others, for the Upper Canada section was left in a minority, and it was the duty of the Premier to have tendered his resignation if he desired to carry out the scheme as propounded by the Solicitor-General. The gentleman then came out with a most extraordinary statement about the opposition given to the measure by the Lower Canadians. He asked, "why was it that Lower Canada was sternly opposed to the doctrine?" It had been frequently asserted that it was because they feared for the safety of their language, their laws and their institutions, if Upper Canada should ever have the preponderance in the Legislature. But he (Mr. Wilson) did not believe this. It was because Lower Canada was in possession of power and was unwilling to part with it. "For this he could not blame them, and he ventured to assert that if the positions were reversed, and Upper Canada had the power, it would not more unwillingly give it up." And then the gentleman went on to discuss the question of the durability of the Church of Rome, and seriously propounded the question that the Legislature of Canada could not break it down. But while speaking of the power which he said the Lower Canadians possessed, and which he had failed to explain, he was not honest enough to declare that it was the intention to subvert and set aside the use of the French language in the Legislative halls of the country, and by destroying the language, ultimately to reach the nationality, which the descendants of Frenchmen still lewed to cherish, while they exhibited the most unbounded and sincere loyalty to the Crown of Great Britain.

There was thus distinctive mark between the Ministerialists and the Opposition upon this question: while the former only used it, with all its bitter ingredients of religion, language and nationality to rouse the worst and most angry passions of their followers; the latter advocated it as a principle appertaining to the Constitution and which they desired should be brought about by constitutional means. But to suppose that men like those who now occupy the Treasury Benches, who used every means to set the country in flames with their agitation, who denounced all men who spoke French or uttered a word in its praise, had no object in view but the mere attainment of a questionable right, is to ask this side of the House and the country to believe what is incredible and absurd. (Hear, hear.) The Hon. Solicitor-General then proceeded to say, that although the late Government was defeated upon the Militia Bill, it was well known that they had lost the confidence of their supporters long before this vote was taken. Now, had he consulted with his colleagues, had he turned to the right or to the left for information, he would have discovered his great mistake, he would have found that the leader of the late Administration, by his implacable determination not to yield the principle of the Bill, even to his friends, but was resolved to carry it in its integrity or be defeated, the defeat would not have taken place. All other causes of dissatisfaction would have been removed, all grounds of complaint would have been explained, and the hungry aspirants for the Treasury Benches would yet have been in the shades of Opposition. He (Mr. B.) contended that with this knowledge within the Cabinet, it was not right that such wilful misstatements should come from the Treasury Benches. The Hon. Solicitor-General then "referred to the circumstances which brought about the acceptance of office by the present Government" and certainly, those who knew how it had been brought about, would not recognise the picture, for picture it was in the delineation as given by the Hon. Solicitor-General. There stood the member for Cornwall, head erect, with his watch in hand, there he stood, the discarded of his party, the impracticable of the two Oppositions, there he stood, master of the position, at least two heads and two shoulders above his present colleagues in the matter of consistency. He had given them ten minutes to select the course which they would adopt—either to accept office and abandon principle; or to remain firm and lose office. And in these ten minutes the principles of twenty years were given up. (Hear, hear.) No one was more surprised than the Premier himself. "But let him beware; men who could so sacrifice every principle of life would not hesitate a moment to sacrifice him, although they were the creatures of his own creation, and if they could they would remove him; but certainly he trusted to the knowledge which the hon. Premier must have of those around him, and if they defeated him he would forgive them. They had a game to play, he knew it, and knew how to play that game as well as they did. They have settled the question—yes, the gentlemen on the Treasury Benches have certainly settled Representation by Population with vengeance. They had fallen prostrate before the Premier, they had accepted his principles—Double Majority—they had eaten the leek in good style, and, doubtless, found it quite palatable. Having disposed of Solicitor-General West, he (Mr. Benjamin) contended that it was evident that he could not separate himself from his colleagues; they were but one body, and must go down together. But he would now take up the Hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands, who held himself responsible for his own acts alone, and declared that he was not accountable for the acts of his colleagues. This hon. gentleman had taken the ground of defense; that the resolution moved by him, last session, was only intended to test the opinions of the House for that Parliament; he was driven to have recourse to that subterfuge in consequence of an attempt to show that he had always advocated the Double-Majority principle, and having read many speeches by which he desired to show that he had provided himself with two legs to stand upon, while he dragged his followers along hopping upon one, it became necessary for him to assign some reason, while making all these provisions to fall back upon, he had subsequently moved the resolution reproduced by the Hon. member for Ontario. Had that result-

tion been presented simply on its own basis, and unaccompanied by any remarks from the gentleman explaining the intention of the resolution, it would have been all as the hon. gentleman desire we should be here; but the speech does not show anything of the kind, it shows it was his desire to do as he has been doing with the question, to use it for a political purpose, most dishonestly, and now when caught in the trap of his own words he seeks to make a most ignominious retreat behind a most miserable subterfuge. He would quote a few of the passages, and leave the House to judge how far the hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands was carrying out the principle as laid down by plain Wm. McDougall. In his indignation the gentleman said, "I will support no Government which does not take up the question of Representation by population and settle it in a manner satisfactory to both sections of the Province." Is this the language of a man who only wishes to test the question which he is convinced will be voted down? Or is it the language of one insincere in his professions; and however satisfactory it may be to the people of Lower Canada that these gentlemen should have abandoned their opinions, certainly the adverse vote given by the supporters of the Government from Upper Canada—not one of whom voted with them, shows to a demonstration that there can be no satisfaction in Upper Canada. Then says the gentleman in his meek desire, only to test the question: "At the last election all the members returned from Upper Canada, with the exception of some ten or twelve, were pledged to the principle; it was made a plank in the platform of almost every candidate in that section of the Province. That the large excess of population in favor of Upper Canada should not receive the consideration of the Government is most unjust, and I am persuaded that in the event of the Attorney-General West going back to his constituents, even they would insist on his taking decided ground in favour of the principle." Is this the language of the disinterested patriot, who only seeks to gain the opinions of his fellow-legislators, to attack him in his course, or is it the language of one who will agitate publicly to gain or to quit the means of party success? If so, then denies there are essential differences in the ranks of the Opposition in regard to Representation by Population, and yet the gentleman stood up the other night in his place and showed us how he had prepared for future events by taking all round the political compass upon this subject, and thus stamps his own words with falsehood. Then the gentleman goes on to say, it is "self-evident that on this question—Representation by Population—Upper Canada held one position, Lower Canada another." And I now ask where is the opposition?—where is the antagonism spoken of by the gentleman? Sink fifty fathoms deep in the ocean of self-abasement and sacrifice of principle. "The question is one of great constitutional import and ought to be taken up by the Government. I desire to have the country understand, and particularly the constituents to whom the new ministers are about to appeal, what are the views of the Government on this point, and it is for this reason that I have taken upon myself to move this resolution at this early period of the session. The arguments in its favour are so patent and undeniable, and been so often laid before the House, I feel it unnecessary to repeat them." Do men generally talk after this style when they have no other object in view than merely eliciting the opinions of members,—or is this the line of argument of falsehood and deceit?

(To be continued.)

AMERICAN DISLIKE OF ENGLAND.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce says:—"Notwithstanding the honeyed words that come to us from some parts of England, the feeling of dislike towards that government shows no signs of abatement in this attitude. Had the English openly taken sides with the South they could hardly have done more to injure the North than they have done by their duplicity and sham neutrality."

These sentiments are of course supposed to be such as will suit the readers of that moderate and conservative newspaper.

THE MADOC MERCURY
AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.
Weekly Journal of Local and General Information.

Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at The Costs a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE INSERTED ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS FOR CASH:

1 line, first insertion	6 50
each subsequent insertion	6 25
10 lines, first insertion	10 00
each subsequent insertion	9 75
over ten lines (per line) first insertion	10 00
each subsequent insertion, per line	9 75

Each additional word for each dozen words, 1 cent.

All Communications for the MERCURY to be ad-

vised, (post-paid) to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc Post-

Office, Madoc, or to the MERCURY, 10 King Street,

or sale at WILSON'S MEDICAL HALL, Madoc, where Subscribers in and near the village may obtain their copies, and orders for the paper and advertisements will obligingly be received.

SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE YEARLY OR QUARTER-

LY IN ADVANCE, are now open.

THE AMERICAN WAR.

The Cincinnati Commercial has a rumour via Cairo, that the rebels have retaken Forts Donelson and Henry. Though it is not credited, troops were ordered there for an emergency.

A special despatch from Memphis to the Gazette gives a report of a fight on the Yazoo, in which 7,000 rebel prisoners were captured, and 8 transports. No particulars. No official intelligence, however, had been received in Washington up till Wednesday after-

New Orleans' advice to the 8th inst. state that preparations have been made for an immediate attack on Port Hudson. Troops and munitions of war have already moved in that direction. Generals Banks and Grover have started for Baton Rouge. The attack on Port Hudson is to be made by land and water.

—

THE MADOC MERCURY
OF MADOC AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, MARCH 21.

HARD TIMES.—A REMEDY.

Business seems to be very dull at present. The principal cause is doubtless want of money, or what is as bad both for the farmer and the merchant, no surplus produce to dispose of. But even with average crops, money, we think, will always be likely to find its way out of instead of into the North Riding, until such time as the ways and means are provided to retain the savings of the resident population by the establishment, if possible, of a local BANK. We see a desirous smile on most countenances at the idea of such a thing as a Bank in Madoc or Bridgewater; and yet we hesitatingly declare our belief that if it is out of the question, it can only be because the elements of financial prosperity are entirely wanting. With all the faults of the American system of paper money—(much ameliorated, however, before the war broke out, by legal enactments for securing the convertibility of the notes into gold)—and the liability to loss by counterfeiting, the establishment of legal banks of circulation, and savings banks in almost every town and even village of any size, has been one of the chief causes of the more rapid development of material prosperity and wealth than falls to the lot of the Canadian as compared with the American emigrant. As it is, money now naturally flows to the headquarters of the banks in the two or three large cities of the

Province; and until we acquire the art of setting up and managing local banks successfully, we must be content to drag along in a gradual decline to nothingness. The plowed remains in the place of small may for the want of means to develop them. It is commonly said that money, like water, seeks its level. But it is also governed by the law of contrifugal force, much will have more— and the cash always finds its way to the nearest "big pile," in the sympathy they feel for the numerous relatives who are evinced by their solemn attention.

Communicated.]

THE MADOC MERCURY

MEETING OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL.
The Council met at the Shire Hall on Tuesday, the 10th inst., but in consequence of that day being appointed for the marriage of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, they adjourned to the following day.

Wednesday, March 11.

The minutes of previous meeting were read. Mr. Frizzell presented his certificate as Receiver of Tyendinaga, in lieu of Mr. Appleby, resigning.

The Warden addressed the Council at length, explaining that he had called them together at an earlier date than that to which they adjourned at their last session, for the purpose of bringing before them matters of importance that should have their consideration. The Council of Huron and Brant had invited them to co-operate in petitioning the Legislature to impose taxes on unpatented lands. A communication had been received from the Warden of Peterborough, requesting the Council of this County to have two miles of road along the eastern boundary of the county of Peterborough and Marmora village put in a proper state of repair, so as to enable persons to travel in carriages from Peterborough to Belleville. Attention was also called to required changes in the present assessment law, and to some other matters of minor importance. The following remarks we present in full.

—

There is one other matter which I wish to direct the attention of the Council, and that is a communication in the Quebec Chronicle of the 15th of February, 1851, to the signature of Alvan Gilmour, addressed to the Lieutenant-Governor of Crown Lands, under ordinary circumstances, perhaps it would be advisable to bring up a communication to you, but in this case the subject-matter of the article will affect the position and influence of the writer, and I consider it of your interest to have it called to your attention. I have not called the attention of those members of this Council, who are connected with the timber interests, to the article in question, and in doing that I will be prepared to take action in this matter.

I may however briefly state that Mr. Gilmour's proposal of extinguishing the Commissioner's authority, professes himself to believe—that the policy of opening up the large tract of country between the Ottawa River and Georgian Bay, is but poor, simply because it interferes with lumbering interests.

He also, by a one-sided calculation, attempts to show that if the lands were retained for the lumbermen, a large amount would accrue to the Government than if they were given up for agricultural purposes.

Alvan Gilmour was the only subscriber to a movement

which I believe was the only successful movement

in developing the resources of the County.

If the interests of two or three large lumbering companies of more importance than finding homes for two or three millions of people, the proceeds of whose labour and enterprise would be of more value to Canada than all the lumbering interests of the next century, I have no hesitation in saying that it is

to be hoped that these large lumbering monopolies are antagonistic in spirit and practice, to the agricultural interests of the country, and are indifferent to those men engaged in the same business, who, however, are engaged in opening up roads, and by their presence identifying the country with the others, by stripping the country of all its valuable timber without leaving corresponding benefits, become in the end a curse.

The large interests in this County and in its neighbourships, which would be seriously affected by the application of a policy such as proposed by Mr. Gilmour, has induced me to bring this matter before you.

With reference to the finances of the County, I need scarcely urge upon you the importance of economy in the expenditure of this year and the necessity of reducing it to every reasonable way.

The large amount expended last year upon gravelled roads and for other purposes, in excess of the appropriations, added to the ordinary expenses, with interest and sinking fund, will make the amount to be provided for this year, not less than \$45,000, requiring a rate of 4 cents on the £.

The principal object of the County Council is to provide grants payable out of the taxes of succeeding years, but I have been induced to believe that the result of my investigation into the financial condition of the County has made me still more convinced that the only true method of providing for extraordinary cases, such as building long lines of road, or repairing public buildings, where the cost would be too great to be chargeable upon the taxes of one year, is to make no expenditures beyond the income of the year in which they are made.

Grants of this kind have been made repeatedly in this County, and one of the results will be to increase the taxes of this year. A year so seriously affected by the short crops of last year, that if at all possible, and sustain the credit of the County, it would be the duty of the County Council to assess rates lower than those of the previous year.

The theory of economy so strenuously advocated at the commencement of last year, in the view of the Council, I shall endeavour to test the Council's own knowledge and the expenditures made during the recess of the Council, and I

trust that by carefully guarding against the evils into which we were inadvertently drawn last year, to live within our incomes.

Having this object in view, with the assistance of the Treasurer I have prepared a statement showing the requirements for the ensuing financial year, and also the amounts

virtues than the deceased. Hahn left 8 sons, one daughter, 40 grandchildren and 80 great-grandchildren to mourn his loss. Most of

small may for the want of means to develop them.

much will have more—and the cash always

finds its way to the nearest "big pile," in the sympathy they feel for the numerous relatives.

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

<p

When the dark cloud is past,
The sun though obscured, never ceases to shine;
There the rock trembles; his lightning is powerful;
And the earth and stars-horror materials repel.
How far has his lighted and his shadowed.
Though ready to the road, yet with reason to guide us
And strength to conquer, we'll never despise us.

Never despair! when with troubles contending,
Make labour and patience a sword and a shield.
And win brighter laurels, with courage unbending.
Then ever were gained on the blood-tinted field.
As gay as the lark in the beam of the morning,
Whose young hearts spring upwards to do and to dare.
The tokens of promise their future adoring.
Will light them along, and they'll never despair!

The oak in the tempest grows strong by resistance,
The arm at the anvil gains unequal power;
And firm self-reliance that seeks no assistance,
Is ever rewarded, respecting, through sunshine and shower;
There is a struggle, to try, and to prove us;
And true hearts grow stronger by labour and care.
While Hope like a scrap, still whispers above us—
Look upward and onward, and never despair!

ROBERT TISSERAND COOKE

MY GODFATHER'S GUINEA.

My godfather was a man of a thousand. He possessed an iron will and a degree of perseverance which impelled him, having once resolved on a thing, to execute it at all hazards. His career was cited generally as a wonderful example of luck; but the word "luck" ought never to have been used with respect to him, since no man ever owed less to mere good fortune than himself. He had worked his own way, literally by hair-breadths at first; and I believe one of his grand elements of success was his determination never to owe to the aid of another what he could, by any amount of labour, accomplish himself. Self-dependence, perseverance, steady resolution, and industry were the various component-parts of which my godfather's "luck" was made up. I can see this now I am old and grey; but who reasons thus on his eighth birthday? I did not; but having heard the above much-abused term "lucky" so often applied to my godfather, I regarded him as one favoured by some god protecting genius, whose invisible hands removed everything calculated to obstruct success.

My godfather always dined at our house on my birthday. On its eighth anniversary he filled his usual seat at the board; and to this day I can picture him exactly as he looked then. His hair, white enough by nature, was powdered, and in a queue. He had a white and also high forehead, with thick, snowy-white, shaggy eyebrows, overhanging such keen black eyes. His dress was always handsome; his shirt-frills like very snow-flakes, and his buckles resplendent with diamonds. He dressed becomingly, because he considered that, like everything else, worth being done well, if worth doing at all. On each succeeding birthday especially, though not then alone, I received substantial proofs of his goodwill towards myself—always wonderfully appropriate, generally something I had actually longed for.

Doubtless his keen appreciation of character and habits of observation enabled him to guess what would afford me most pleasure. I thought an invisible agent followed me, and reported accordingly. I therefore received his gifts with awe, and cherished them as I did no other of my earthly possessions.

It was after dinner, then, on my eighth birthday, I was full of wonder as to the coming present; for contrary to usual custom, no outward visible sign, no parcel heralded the gift. "Has he," thought I, "can he have guessed what I so much wish for?" My longing, be it known, was, that the secret of his "luck" might be revealed to me.

I could feel my heart throb, though my breath was almost suspended, as, in compliance with his request, I went to his side. "Francis," said he, "hold out your hand." I obeyed. He placed an antique guinea in the extended palm. "Francis, that guinea was given to me when I was eight years old. Had I not noticed the care you take of my gifts, I should not, after preserving it more than half a century, now give it to you. Yes," he said, "that guinea was the foundation of my fortune. I had never before owned such a sum when it came into my possession; but I determined to gain more. Some people," he added, "would call it a lucky guinea, and if it be, I am satisfied to transfer it to you. May you be as prosperous in your career as I have been, and from the same cause! Pray guard it carefully; and remember, as long as you possess that, you will never be in want of money."

I did not see the stately smile on my godfather's face, or understand the laugh of my other elders at the old-fashioned commonplace which concluded his harangue. I was absorbed in an awful feeling of responsibility—in the thought that my godfather in deed possessed supernatural power—had divined my

wish, and not only revealed to me the secret of his "luck," but had placed in my hands the talisman which was also to secure my own. For many nights after I scarcely slept. I exulted in the possession of my treasure; but it was with trembling, for if I should lose it! A cold perspiration covered me at the bare idea of such a calamity.

I was sorely puzzled where to find a safe repository for it. At length I persuaded my mother to make a little wash-leather bag, with an outer covering of silk, in which I placed my guinea, and hung it round my neck with a black ribbon. Year after year did the feeling that its preservation was essential to my well-being continue predominant; and long after the gentle mother who smiled at my whim and humoured it was dead, the guinea hung by the black ribbon in its usual place. My career at school and college proved successful; my tutors praised my industry, fellow-students said I was the hardest reader in the University, my friends sang my praises as a genius, and I smiled, and played with the ribbon whence depended my godfather's guinea. How could I be otherwise than fortunate? You may laugh and call this weakness, but it influenced me; nevertheless, I laughed also, and with good cause—I won. At twenty-three I left college free. Free from all care for the morrow, since those who were "born before me" had taken that upon themselves; free from poverty, since my guardian's jurisdiction ended at the usual time, and his death—for my godfather was the individual—happening soon after my majority, greatly increased my already abundant means.

I had been a great student; but now I resolved to see something of life; I would spend some time in travel before settling down. But first I must go and see Dr. Carleton, an old friend of my father's, resident in Derbyshire, whose eldest son had just taken possession of my vacated rooms at Cambridge.

Most studious men are awkward on entering society.

I was extremely so; but Mrs. Carleton proved my good genius, for she had the rare art of making all domesticated under her roof feel at home. When I saw her, with her group of olive-branches and her genial hearted husband gathered round the hearth, I was a very boy again in my delight in forming one of the social party. Dr. Carleton's profession engaged much of his time; but weariness or ennui was unknown under the roof with Mrs. Carleton. With her I was a lad; and on my return from a ramble, she invariably called for a relation of my doings, when forthwith I flung myself on the rug at her feet, and gave a full and particular account. I ransacked my memory to amuse "mamma," as I called her; and amongst other things, gave her a half-jesting, half-naive, but wholly whimsical and imaginative history of my godfather's guinea. She in turn told the doctor, and the same evening expressed a wish to see the talisman. I drew out the little case, still suspended; but that was not enough, she must see the coin itself. I hesitated, but her merry laugh conquered; and after fifteen years' concealment the guinea again saw the light.

I scarcely liked to see it in any hand but my own, though I was in a manner compelled to submit; and it was examined, duly compared with a new one, and replaced in my hand just as a visitor entered.

Next day, Dr. Carleton and I went for a long drive through the most charming parts of that romantic district, "The High Peak," and combined the agreeable with the useful by calling on such of Carleton's patients as lay in our way. Wending homeward towards evening, we stopped at the house of a gentleman on whom he had lately been in attendance; but the patient was convalescent, and the call—the most agreeable a doctor can make, at least for the patient, and let us in charity hope for himself also—a friendly one. I awaited his return, sitting in the gig; and feeling chilly, enveloped myself in the servant's cloak, by accident brought with us. I was running over in my mind all the lovely bits of scenery I had passed through when a smart tug at my cloak aroused me; and a pretty damsel handed me up a glass of beer, accompanied by the whisper. "I have brought you something to drink."

I had the affair in a moment. The pluck at my cloak, and the verbal intimation which followed, convinced me I was mistaken for the servant; so I determined to have a laugh at the expense of my generous Hebe. I readily accepted the brimming cup, saying, "O, thank you; I just wanted such a draught, and I believe Providence has sent you with it, so I see you are an angel." She tried to put on a frown, but the pretty face would not accommodate itself to the hateful lines and angles. She then looked up at me, her words permit, and replied, "Hold your boister, and drink your beer; your master will be here in a minute." I readily complied with the first and most material portion of this advice; I drank the beer,

no difficult task when a man is thirsty, and the good Derbyshire homebrewed; but hold my did not; on the contrary, as I returned the heaved a deep sigh, partly of relief, unfeigned exhaustion after my draught, and partly—I like even in sighing—to express the state of my towards herself. I was sadly puzzled how something complimentary, not being used to the of thing, and at length blundered out, awfully enough, "I wish I had never seen you; and I believe I shall ever be happy again; and if I won't you have something to answer for, that's

(To be Continued)

VARIETIES.

Why should potatoes grow better than any vegetable? Because they have got eyes to see they are doing.

A teacher had been explaining to his class points of the compass, and all were drawn up in towards the north.

"Now, what's before you, John?" "The north." "And what's behind you, Tommy?" "My gimp at it."

"John," said a master to his head apprentice, was about starting on a short journey, "you must copy my place while I am absent." "Thank sir," deprecatingly replied John, "but I'd rather with the boys!"

The Gibraltar, late Sumter, steamer, has arrived safely at Liverpool, after being watched for seven months by a U. S. gunboat.

A very long letter in the Times, which must be a high medical or scientific authority, advocates application of common whiting, as a remedy for seyburn.

Mr. Dallas, Governor of Rupert's Land, has remitted a draft on London for £1,000 to a friend in New York, on behalf of the Lancashire operatives, in order that the proceeds may be invested in breadstuffs.

What next in the way of gunpowder? An Australian paper praises the quality of this article, manufactured in Queensland, "from sawdust, by a chemical process."

The French Emperor has a silver vase in his boudoir, which was lately found, by the diggers on the site of the ancient city of Aleia. His Majesty has persuaded himself that it belonged to Julius Caesar, and has taken an extraordinary liking to it.

Navigation is early on Lake Michigan, the schooners Tricolor and Guide having cleared from St. Joseph on the 25th ult.

Soldiers are now discharged in Washington at the rate of two regiments of privates and thirty officers daily. A large proportion are nine months men.

The sales of farms by the Illinois Central Railroad Company in February exceed in number any month reached in a single month since the office was opened. Two hundred and sixty-two purchasers, more than half of them Germans and Swedes on forty acre tracts; some fifteen to twenty sales for fruit arbories, south of Centralia, and what is better, some sales to good Union men driven from the South.

DISCOVERY OF FACILITIES IN PENNSYLVANIA FOR THE CULTIVATION OF TEA.—The Philadelphia Inquirer says an incorporated society is upon the point of being immediately organized in that city to superintend the cultivation of tea. In one of the districts of the State large quantities of the article have been lately discovered growing in natural condition. The discovery was made by a Chinaman traveling through the State several months ago. Specimens of the article, which have been hastily prepared for experiment, and tested by epicures, are pronounced to be of almost equal quality with the best imported tea. It is said that in one tract, at least seven thousand acres exist ready for immediate preparation for the gatherer. As yet the locality of the treasure, and the peculiar conditions required for its cultivation in this climate, remain undisclosed.

A TOUCHING GIFT.—In a bale of promiscuous clothing recently received in Manchester for distribution among the distressed operatives, from some place, the name of which is not given, there was found a boy's Scotch cap. In the cap was a letter, addressed "For an orphan, or motherless boy." On opening the letter a shilling was found enclosed, and the following touching epistle:—"May the youthful wearer of this cap meet its late owner in Heaven. He was beautiful and good, and was removed by an accident from this world to a better. A weeping mother's blessing be on the future wearer of her bright boy's cap."—November 22, 1862.

THE MADOC MERCURY AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

No. 18.

MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., C.W.) SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1863.

MR. BENJAMIN'S SPEECH.

(Continued.)

Here he (the Commissioner of Crown Lands) desired to bring it to bear against the Ministers, his opponents, and truthfully tells you why he brings it forward, not indeed, for the reason which he gave the other night, namely, to test the question, "but because he wished the particular constituencies to which Ministers were going for re-election should know the feelings and opinions of the Government on this question." And this gentleman prides himself upon his consistency: If the House would follow him a little further, he would now refer to that pamphlet to which the hon. gentleman had referred with so much pride. He (Mr. B.) held the beautiful document in his hand, and sure enough it was signed, not by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, but by William McDougall; and it was wonderful to see how the change of position had transmogrified the man. He was no more the same person; or, if he was, he sat in such evident contradiction to himself, that no one could or would know him. But if the House would indulge him, he would give such an apt illustration of the gentleman's consistency, that it would not be forgotten for awhile. What, then, is said by this gentleman in this pamphlet, for which he holds himself responsible. He asks: "Would the adoption of the Double-Majority be a sufficient remedy?" And the House would think, seeing where the gentleman is now seated, and who he acknowledges for his master, that he would have answered the deliberate question in the affirmative; but not so.

Mr. McDougall—I would like to explain.

Mr. BENJAMIN.—No, Mr. Speaker. If the hon. gentleman has anything to say in reply, he can avail himself of the privilege common to every member—he can answer me. But I shall not permit this interruption, nor shall I allow any points to be made, and then have the hon. gentlemen stand up in their places and say the debate had closed, without their taking any part in it. Mr. Benjamin then continued:—Now look into the honesty of the principle—see the indignation of the virtuous man and patriot, when he exclaims of Double-Majority, "Would it touch the heart of the disease?" Surely it touched their hearts, for they have profited by it. "Would it change the unjust system of representation?" Certainly, for there they sit, every man of them changed. "Would it equalize the burden of taxation?" Assuredly, since they are the recipients of a great portion of the taxes. "Would it put an end to the wasteful extravagance of the present system?" Assuredly, since the Hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands is one of the presiding spirits. "Would it remove the jarring of race and creed?" Let gentlemen look at the combination and see what it is made of, and then doubt the virtue of the panacea. "Not one of these things would it accomplish." Then he (Mr. Benjamin) would like to know what they were doing there. Would the world believe it, that with such stubborn facts before them, with such unequivocal expression of opinion on the part of this hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands, that he has embraced this Double-Majority, after thus denouncing the absurdity of the doctrine, and has taken back all his opinions and notions upon the matter; true, he has swallowed the bitter pill, but it was washed in the sweet gold of office and power, and without one ejaculation or one moment's restraint they were converted to the powers of the leader. But he would continue this extract. "He would change the men so far as the representatives of Upper Canada were concerned," says the Crown Lands Commissioner, and was he not a prophet, and are they not changed? But what relief was this to the country? Certainly none at all, although to the gentlemen occupying the Treasury benches it must have been a relief indeed. He now desired to call particular attention to the closing sentence of the paragraph, for the Hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands continues in his indignant mood:—"But what security is there that any set of men under the demoralizing influences and embarrassments of the system to which they would certainly be exposed, might not yield to some extent before the pressure, as their predecessors had done before them?" These were the words of the Hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands, and he has abandoned the question of utter want of ability to administer the affairs of the

Representation by Population, of which he has made himself an apostle, and in all its demoralizing influences, and even accompanied by all the embarrassments, embraces the damning doctrine of distinction, and power and office are given him, and, he is prepared to take up a principle he has condemned to this extent, and yield as his predecessor yielded, and become lost in the influence of Government. Better were it the country had no Government—better far without responsibilities—than men so devoid of every feeling of integrity and professions for their political principles, should be our Governors or our men to represent us at home or abroad. And well may the world laugh and treat us with scorn. Well may our public men be treated as unpatriotic, when after so many years advocacy of a principle by a party, it is abandoned with unblushing impudence; that the men on the opposite side of the House have abandoned the question of Representation by Population, and take in its stead the demoralizing doctrines and scheme of Double Majority. Now he would desire to call their attention to the effect of this Double Majority. At present the Government is composed of a majority from Upper Canada, and a minority from Lower Canada; even the majority was a small one, perhaps a unit. If this rule were applied to the existing state of things, then the hon. member from St. Hyacinthe must cross the floor, and the hon. member from Montreal, the late Attorney-General of Canada East, must unite with him, with whom he has no feeling, opinion or principle in common. Did any hon. member on the floor of that House suppose for one moment that the hon. member for Montreal would ally himself to men who for the mere love of power, had repudiated and denounced every political principle of their lives? Could he so shame his followers, and disgrace himself? He (Mr. B.) thought not. For all must admit that the followers of the Upper Canada section of the Cabinet appear, by the support which they give to the renegades who have so shamefully abandoned their principles, and, above all, the principle of Representation by Population, to be willing to do anything so as they may keep their friends in power, if they are only able, whether truthfully or not, to maintain their position before the public. And the only excuse which has been offered, yet is that made by the hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands—that the Government found it impossible to make Representation by Population a part of its policy. If these men were honest in the advocacy of their views, if they were to be depended upon for any measure, if they believed that Representation by Population was a sound and wholesome doctrine, then, before they bent their knees to the power which stood erect before them, and pointed to the dial which indicated that they had but ten minutes to decide, they should have turned their backs upon the tempter, and should not have gone into a Government if they could not carry out their principles. But what did they? They attempted the Double Majority, which they had voted down again and again, and of which the leading apostate had declared in his address "that the differences are so wide between the masses of the two sections, and the promoters of strife and jealousy so numerous, that it is hardly possible to conceive a period would not come, under the Double Majority rule, in which the majority of one section would either be compelled to associate themselves in a Cabinet with the public men of the other section, in whom they had lost confidence, or Government would become impossible." And yet, with their eyes open, though poor, patriotic creatures, no doubt with bleeding hearts at being compelled to do so for the sake of their country, they have consented to go into a Government, just such as they have described, which can only terminate in anarchy and confusion. In this manner has Representation by Population been disposed of by these gentlemen; in this way, too, they have proved themselves unworthy of that confidence which they seek to obtain; but the only reward which would be dealt to them was an unequivocal condemnation at the hands of Parliament.

Hon. Mr. McDougall.—Try it now. We are ready.

Mr. BENJAMIN.—The Opposition did not desire to remove the Government until they had shown their

country—they must have the TWO COMMISSIONS appointed to do the work of the various departments, before any action is taken by the Crown Land Commissioner from the time of his appointment to the time of his retirement. Hon. Mr. McDougall.—Spare the infliction.

Mr. BENJAMIN would spare him the infliction, the hope that in future he would not be so inclined. (Laughter.) He went on to say he thought the Postmaster-General was to blame in the course he had taken towards the Grand Trunk on the question of the postal subsidy. He had stated when out of office that he would have settled when he came into power without reference to an arbitration; yet when in power he at once adopted the plan of his predecessor, and not only consented to arbitrate, but also appointed the umpire with the consent of the Grand Trunk Company, whose agent in Canada had been notified of this fact, and who had been requested to notify the parties interested in England. And then when all was ready for arbitration, he issued his mandate, setting everything aside. The country was able to discuss this matter freely and fully as the Postmaster-General had, in his (Mr. B.'s) opinion, very improperly published Report to Council, which he had no right to do, until it had been submitted to Parliament.

Hon. Mr. FOLEY.—How do you know that the Government published it?

Mr. BENJAMIN.—I know they did. (Laughter.) Hon. Mr. J. S. MACDONALD.—Copies were sent to all the Companies, and they must have published it.

Mr. BENJAMIN.—Certainly not; it was the act of the Government.

Hon. Mr. J. S. MACDONALD.—No, it was not. (Laughter.) Mr. Brydges.

Mr. BENJAMIN.—I shall prove it to you and to the House, Mr. Speaker, that the gentlemen know nothing about the matter. He then read the following extract from Mr. Brydges' letter to the Postmaster-General, dated 26th Nov., 1862: "Since the receipt of your letter your report has appeared in the public papers, to the great surprise of the Directors of this Company, giving, as it does, a merely ex parte statement and thus leading to the formation of opinions which a knowledge of the whole facts of the case would not justify." This distinctly shows it was published, if not by the Government, at least by the Post Office Department, and gentlemen would do well to avoid such mistakes in future. He desired to be understood, that he did not stand there as the apologist or defender of the Grand Trunk or any other Company. He believed that Company right to a certain extent upon this postal service question; but it certainly had assumed too much, to which fact he would be prepared to speak when the question came up for consideration. He now desired to bring under their notice, a very great and most important subject. He, like the hon. member for Peel, had certainly understood the Attorney-General East to say that the papers connected with the Intercolonial Railroad would be brought down on Wednesday at the latest, but it appears this promise was made under the supposition that the Address would have been disposed of before then. He regretted, however, that they had not come down.

Hon. Mr. McGEE.—Just now the gentleman said the Government was wrong for publishing public documents, and now he complains that we did not bring down a document. In no point of view is he to be pleased or satisfied.

(To be continued.)

THE GREEK CRAVING FOR PRINCE ALFRED.—The Greek throne is still unoccupied. The report of the National Assembly shows an almost unanimous vote in favour of Prince Alfred. He had 230,016 votes, and his nearest competitor, the Due de Lencastre, 24,400. Other members of the Russian family had some 4,500 votes amongst them; Prince Napoleon, 345; a Republic, 93; Prince Ypsilanti, 6; the Due d'Anjou, 3; and the late King Otto only one. The Assembly accordingly solemnly decreed Prince Alfred King, and directed the Provisional Government to invite his Royal Highness to take possession of the throne. The Prince, meanwhile, is sick of fever at Malta.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

A Weekly Journal of General Interest.

It is Published every Saturday Morning, at Two
Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY in
advance.ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE INSERTED ON THE
FOLLOWING TERMS FOR CASH:

For One, Half a dozen	.....	50
Each subsequent insertion	.....	12½
For ten lines, five dollars	.....	10
Each subsequent insertion	.....	2½
For twenty lines (per line) five dollars	.....	10
Each subsequent insertion, per line	.....	2½

All Communications for the MERCURY to be addressed (post-paid) to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc Post Office.

For sale at WILSON'S MEDICAL HALL, Madoc, where Subscribers in and near the village may obtain their news, and orders for the paper and advertisements will promptly be received.

SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE YEARLY OR QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature adjourned yesterday afternoon until 9th April, the Thursday following Easter. Most of the members from the West have left for their homes. A special train for their conveyance left the Point Levi station yesterday afternoon. The cars were crowded not only with members, but with those who frequented the lobbies during the last two or three weeks.

The session so far, with the exception of the debate and vote on the Separate School Bill, was tame and uninteresting. It is felt on all sides that the Ministry is too weak to carry on the government much longer, but the Opposition have scarcely had an opportunity afforded them to measure their strength with the Government. This asking for an adjournment of nearly a month at a period closely approaching the business season, because Ministers are not prepared with their measures, is only a puerile attempt at staving off the evil day. Last year the Cartier-MacDonald Ministry were courting similar favours at the hands of the Legislature, but they were then struggling under a load of difficulties. Mr. Sandfield MacDonald cannot complain of factious opposition. His opponents have been unusually lenient towards his Government. After the Easter recess, when the Budget, the Militia defences, and the Intercolonial railway question come up, we will have an exciting time of it. The Aylward case, too, will also receive its share of consideration.—*Quebec Daily News*, March 20th.

THE MADOC MERCURY
AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, MARCH 28.

Our opinion that the establishment of a local Bank would give an impetus to the development of the resources of the North Riding, and help to keep money in circulation there, we find is held by some to be "altogether wrong," because it would tempt the farmers into borrowing money, and in the end they would only lose their farms. And furthermore, that if there was an opening, some of the big banks would very quickly embrace the opportunity to establish a Branch in Madoc. As it is, the merchants are always ready to pay cash for all the grain that is offered to them for sale. Therefore, we are told, it is all nonsense to suppose that a bank in the North Riding would keep money in circulation there—as the local banks do in the small towns as well as great cities of the American Union.

We repeat, if a Bank is an impossibility in this neighbourhood, it can only be because the elements of financial prosperity are en-

tirely wanting—if so, the inducements that were held out to settlers to come and take free grants were a mockery, a delusion and a snare. Few would be tempted either by free grants or land at a dollar an acre, to come this way, if it were understood that the country is so poor that the settlers need only expect a bare living—that it takes all they can raise in the summer to keep them through the winter, and that it is out of the question to suppose they will have any surplus to lay by.

A Savings Bank, however, it is said, would be all very well. But how would the managers of such an institution be able to pay interest to depositors if there is no opening for the investment of capital? And how long will it be before the mineral resources of the district are developed, if there is no inducement for the establishment even of a Branch Bank here? For a length of time, the idea has been entertained that Madoc is sooner or later to be the county seat of the North Riding. It seems to us that the very same causes that render a local bank unnecessary must operate to prevent the accomplishment of that object; and that if the population are ever so fortunate as to make more than their expenses, they must either keep their small savings lying idle, or take them to Belleville to deposit for interest, as well as go there for legal purposes which have to be transacted at the County seat.

The mere fact that grain will always fetch cash will not retain money for investment in local improvements. Just as the rain clouds pass over the sandy deserts of Arabia without dropping their moisture—and as they discharge copiously over the bogs of Ireland—money has a tendency to seek those places where the means are provided for storing it up; and as the cash is drained away from the pockets of new settlers so they lose all spirit for enterprise and improvement. The farmers and tradesmen of every new place are therefore alike interested in devising the means for retaining it in circulation.

HO FOR CALIFORNIA!—Scarcely had the news been received that a missing individual from this township was on his way to California, before another old resident concluded to leave this hard country and these hard times, and travel in the same direction. He went in so great a hurry, that he did not stop to settle up all accounts—and amongst other evidences of absence of mind, forgot that the team of horses he drove off with belonged, in fact, to some one else. The owner was soon on his track, but although he generally makes good time on the road, it was thought four and twenty hours' start would be a little too much for him. The skedaddlers to California will soon render a new version of an old nursery rhyme necessary—and the line will have to read—"the butcher, the baker, and the timber stick maker."

FUNERAL.—The funeral of John Rupert, Junr., on Sunday last, was very numerously attended. About forty sleighs and cutters, with nearly 300 mourners, followed his remains to the grave. At the particular request of the deceased, the funeral sermon was preached by John Rennie, Jr., at the W. M. Church. It was a very impressive discourse.

The long wished for thaw has set in at last, although accompanied by occasional flurries of falling snow,

and there are signs that in a short time the fields will be in a fit condition for the cattle to seek their living. The experience of this winter will doubtless lead many farmer to take care in future to have a sufficient supply of the various roots suitable for animals during the winter.

THE AMERICAN WAR.

Without any event of decisive importance, the record of warlike proceedings is once more getting to be more varied than for some time past.

There is no confirmation of the reported great victory somewhere on the Yazoo river, with the accompanying destruction of Confederate steamers and the capture of some thousands of prisoners. On the contrary, fears are entertained by some that the expedition, so far from being a success for the Union cause, is really caught in a trap; for physical difficulties make a return up stream impossible, and defences in front forbid an advance. The fleet was repulsed by a fort at the confluence of the Tallahatchie and Yalabusha rivers, on the 13th inst., after a day's fighting.

Vicksburg still holds out, although rumours are in constant circulation that the place is being evacuated, in view of the impossibility of making a successful defence against the preparations for assaulting it. Expectations are confidently indulged of the speedy capture of the whole garrison of the stronghold.

According to Southern papers, Admiral Farragut attacked the Confederate batteries at Port Hudson on the 14th inst., and on the night ensuing attempted to pass them upwards. Only one gunboat succeeded in getting by, but in a damaged condition; the U. S. sloop-of-war Mississippi was burnt to the water's edge; one large vessel was riddled and another crippled; and the flagship was disabled, and went down stream again with all the craft, save the one above-named. Northern dispatches, from Baton Rouge, state that Farragut passed the batteries with his fleet, except the Mississippi, which ran aground, and was then abandoned and burned. Gen. Banks's army was within five miles of the enemy's works, in good spirits. By some it is believed that Banks's movement is a mere feint, the strength of Port Hudson having been underrated, and he not having force enough to take the place and guard against a flank attack. The real design was to get the fleet past the batteries, so as to take possession of the Red River, and thus cut off the great source of the Confederate supplies.

In a cavalry engagement at Kelly's Ford, on the Rappahannock, the "first real cavalry fight" of the war, Gen. Averill completely routed the Confederates under Stuart and Fitzhugh Lee.

The old story is revived that Gen. Lee is falling back with his army from Fredericksburg to the fortifications around Richmond.

Fort Anderson, near Newbern, North Carolina, was attacked by the Confederates on the morning of the 14th inst., but after a determined resistance on the part of the Northern troops, the enemy were repulsed by the assistance of the gunboats.

There is a good deal of skirmishing going on in Tennessee. Rosecrans lately attempted to hem in Van Dorn at Duck River, but the latter succeeded in withdrawing his forces. Southern papers say a battle is imminent at Tullahoma.

Seventeen regiments of Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi cavalry are said to be encamped in Hawkins county, Tenn., with the intention of making a raid into Kentucky, by way of a gap near Pound Gap.

The Confederate invasion of Kentucky—(from which they were driven some time since, "never to return")—has again commenced. The Union forces at Mount Sterling, amounting to 200, were compelled to surrender, after a four hours' fight, to Col. Clarke. The town was then burned. It was believed Clarke would next attack Paris.

Galveston, Texas, is now so strongly fortified by

the Southerners, who have put in position the guns that took from the Harriet Lane and the Westfield, that do attack upon the place is likely at present.

No demonstrations have yet been made against Charleston or Savannah. Mobile papers think that it is the point at which the next blow will be aimed.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

A sensation was created in New York last week by the announcement that "the City of Mexico had been captured by the French." The report was based on a statement in a Galveston paper that news to that effect had been received in an official letter from the French Consul at Matamoras. The New York papers, remembering the latest previous despatches anticipated the attack on Puebla—which is 90 English miles from the City of Mexico—would not probably take place till the 1st inst., conclude the news must be false, as it was published in Galveston on the 2nd. The Albion remarks, however, that to take Mexico it is not necessary to besiege Puebla.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

All the steamers from Europe are making very slow passages at present, but news had been received at New York as late as the 9th inst., the day before the marriage of the Prince of Wales. The Princess Alexandra arrived in England on the 7th, and the Royal Party on their way through London, to Windsor, were welcomed with an excitement and enthusiasm never before equalled in England. So great was the desire to see them, that one firm near St. Paul's Churchyard had 3,000 applications for seats. A triumphal arch of imposing proportions was erected on London Bridge, and the Government intended to expend from £300 to £400 in the illumination of each public building of importance, and the display generally was expected to be most dazzling.

Among the upper classes the eager demand for places in the chapel at Windsor, and the impossibility of meeting one-tenth of the applications, has added to the difficulties of the Lord Chamberlain's office.

The English papers are full of incidents connected with the event, and describe the bridal presents with great minuteness. We give the following description of some of the jewelry from the London Times:

"The wedding ring, which of course is of plain gold, is remarkably massive, and its accompanying keeper is set with six precious stones, selected and arranged so that the initials of their names shall form the word 'Bertha,' an affectionate variation of 'Albert.' The stone of which this happy combination is effected are a beryl, an emerald, a ruby, a turquoise, jasper, and a sapphire. An plain gold ring has likewise been made to be worn by the Prince himself. As presents for the bridesmaids eight necklaces have been made. These are coral and diamond, to signify the red and white which are the colours of Denmark. In the centre of each is a cypher in crystal, forming the letters A. E. A., after a drawing of the Princess Alice. The eight bridesmaids themselves are to receive royal highness a splendid diamond and enamel bracelet, to be made in eight compartments, in each of which is the initial of one of the young ladies, with her initials in diamonds. Miss Garrard is also making two other presents for the new bride—one from Her Majesty, consisting of a most costly串 of small diamonds, as valuable and rare as those which the Prince of Wales presented to the Princess Royal, and similar in form to the suit of arms for the Princess Alice by the Prince Consort. The second is a present from the Prince of Wales, and consists of a brilliant star, but this will not be completed before the end of next month."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned will apply to the Municipal Council of the Township of Madoc at their meeting, to be held on the 28th April next, for the purpose of having the allowance of Road between Lots 15 and 16 in the 6th Concession, Madoc, in lieu of the road now travelled, on the 15th March, 1863.

JOHN RUPERT, Sen.

EXTRA DEOBORIZED ROCK OIL,
50 Cents per Gallon,
At WILSON'S Drug Store, Madoc.

The Mail Stage to Beaver Creek.
X and after MONDAY, the 2nd of MARCH, 1863, the
MAIL STAGE will leave the Village of HASTINGS for
BEAVER CREEK on every MONDAY and THURSDAY;
ONE DOLLAR EACH WAY.

LYMAN - MORSE.

DEALER IN STOVES, TINWARE, SHEET IRON, &c.
A Large Assortment of COOKING and BOX STOVES
always on hand.

JOHN DALE,

11 Main Street, Madoc.

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER, East Side, Durham street, Madoc.—A Large Assortment of Liquors, Groceries, and Provisions always on hand.

ANDREW WRIGHT,

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER, East Side, Durham street, Madoc.—A Large Assortment of Liquors, Groceries, and Provisions always on hand.

WOOD & BREAKELI,
General Merchants,

DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES,
COAL OIL LAMPS, BOOTS & SHOES, &c., &c., &c.

Cash paid for Grain and Potash.
Madoc, Nov. 1862.

THE RUSSELL HOUSE, MADOC,

By A. Snider,
Corner of Madawaska and Donald Streets.
FIRST CLASS HOUSE, in the business part of the town. A Good Yard and Stabling.

DEANS & GRAY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
JAMES DEANS. ROBERT T. GRAY.

FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,

At Publishers' Prices, Call At
WILSON'S DRUG STORE,
DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

NEW STORE AT MADOC.

A. B. ROSS & BROTHER,
DEALERS IN STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
BOOTS AND SHOES, LEATHER, &c.

The Highest Price is Cash paid for Potash.
A. B. ROSS. S. D. ROSS.

MEDICAL HALL,
DURHAM STREET, MADOC.
C. G. WILSON,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

A. F. WOOD,
MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,
MADOC.

D. C. BROWN,
BLACKSMITH, HORSESHOER, &c.
JOBBING DONE AT ALL TIMES.
Both in the Village, and near Rupert's School-House.

JAMES FITZGERALD,
ATTORNEY AND CONVEYANCER,
MADOC.

TO RENT, OR EXCHANGE
FOR A SUITABLE HOUSE IN THE VILLAGE,
THE LARGE FRAME BUILDING,
On the North-East Corner of Lot No. 23, in the
Fifth Concession of Madoc.

IMMEDIATELY ADJOINING KELLAR'S BRIDGE,
Well Adapted either for a Store or Dwelling
House.

For Particulars apply either on the spot to A. Smifield, or if by letter postpaid at the Madoc Post Office.

G. C. CALDWELL,

VETERINARILY SURGEON,

BEGS most respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Madoc and surrounding neighbourhood, that he has commenced business as Blacksmith in the premises lately occupied by E. C. Brown. His knowledge of the business warrants him to assure the public that he is able to execute all orders entrusted to him upon the best approved methods, and also with neatness and despatch.

A stock of medicines kept constantly on hand, and strict attention given to all cases that he may be favoured with.

CHARGES MODERATE.

MR. GREEN,

(Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England)

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

West Half of Lot 20 in the 7th Concession of Madoc.
Mr. GREEN will attend in Madoc Village every Saturday.

W. FINDLAY,

Town Clerk, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c.
Office, Town-Hall, Madoc.

MADOC GRIST MILL,

A. F. WOOD, Madoc.
A thoroughly Competent Miller in charge.

At the Spring Assizes, which opened at Belleville on the 10th inst., Mr. Justice Richards presiding, there were few cases of any public interest. In the case of the Queen vs. Gilbert, the prisoner was found guilty of arson, in setting fire to a barn, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for five years.

MADOC MARKET PRICES.

SATURDAY, March 28th, 1863.

ASHES	\$5.50	per cwt.
BARLEY		
OATS	35	to 40 cents.
WHEAT	50	to 90 cents.
PEAS	50	to 60 cents.
HIDES	\$4	to \$4.50.
PORK	\$3.50	to \$5.00 per lb.
BUTTER	12½ cents	per lb.
HAY	\$1.25	per ton.

BANNOCKBURN PRICES CURRENT.

WHEAT	\$0.90	to \$1.00
OATS	37½	to 40
PEAS	50	to 60
BUCKWHEAT	30	to 45
ASHES, 1/2 cwt, \$5.75		
BUTTER, 8d.		
HIDES, \$4.25	to \$4.50	
HAY, \$1.25	to \$1.40	
STRAW, \$1.50	to \$2.00	per bushel.
POTATOES, 30c	to 40c	
PORK, \$2	to \$2.50	per lb.

March 25th, 1863.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

Spring Wheat, 40 bushels \$1.30, Ryw. 3s 6d, Barley, 40 bushels, 9s 1d, Peas, 2s 9d, Flour (best), 2s 10d, 2s 11d, Flour, \$1.00 bushel, 11s 3d to 12s 6d, Potatoes, 2s bushel, 1s 2d to 1s 6d, Hay, 60s 0d to 75s 0d, Potatoes, 2s bushel, 1s 2d to 1s 6d, Beef, 9s 0d to 12s 0d, Pork, 1s 6d, 2s 0d to 2s 4d, Butter, 9s 0d to 75s 0d, 8d, Eggs, 2s doz, 7s 1d 8d.

The Court House of the County of Norfolk, in Simeon, was levelled to the ground on Wednesday of last week by fire. The ghol was but slightly damaged. There were ten prisoners in it at the time. The building was insured to its full value.

An attempt was made early on Wednesday, last week, to destroy Columbus, Ohio, by fire. Flames were discovered breaking out in six or seven different places of the city at the same time. A great deal of property was destroyed, including the Government stables, with a number of horses and a lot of grain, a bridge on the Little Miami Railroad, &c. The fire raged until daylight, when they were finally extinguished. No doubt is entertained from all circumstances, that it was an organized plan on the part of unknown incendiaries to destroy the city. The Major General issued a proclamation offering a reward of \$100 for the arrest and conviction of each offender.

SILENCE.

In silence mighty things are wrought—
Silently built, silent wrought,
Truth's temple grieves the sky;
To arid land, like a citadel with towers,
In silence vastnesses are built, and broadest
In silence continents are set in order; all
Silence!—the world is still, and silent.
The spangles of the forest grow
To trees of mighty girth;
Each mighty star in silence burns,
And every day in silence turns
The axis of the earth.

The silent frost, with mighty hand,
Fetters the rivers and the land
With unyielding chain;
All smitten by the silent sun,
The chain is loosed, the rivers run,
The land is free again.

MY GODFATHER'S GUINEA.

(Continued.)

"How you talk," answered she. "Why shouldn't you be happy? I've done nothing to hinder you." "Do you call it nothing to come giving a fellow bear just to steal his heart?"

"You're only poking fun at me," was the reply; but her pretty coquettish air and half-conscious smile, which, try as she would, she could not screw into a frown, convinced me my compliments, though clumsy executed, were duly appreciated.

"Now do!" said I, "be serious, and tell me if you have a sweetheart; and if not, if you think you could manage a little shop. To my fancy, you're just the sort of article; for I know lots of customers would come for the sake of being waited on by such a pretty smiling girl."

Again she looked in my face, but this time as grave as a judge, and, with an expression on her own of the most complete innocence and candor, answered thoughtfully, "Well, to be sure, there's Jim Allen has followed me this good while; but if I look at any one else his quarrels, and is always saying he will go list for a soldier: so there's no depending—and—and—I always did think I should like to keep a shop."

At this most critical moment a step was heard, and the noise sent off my fair enslaver with the speed of an antelope. Little was she, or for that matter was I, prepared for the approaching *demonment*. Carleton had accepted for both of us an invitation to dinner, which had happened to be unusually late, as his friend had company.

After the best toilet circumstances would permit, we entered the dining-room. From my knowledge of my host's family habits, I felt sure of seeing my shop-keeper in perspective; and the first bustle of introduction over, I glanced round, and soon caught sight of her. Exactly opposite, still as a statue, her mouth open to no great width, the said feature being of most moderate dimensions, with her eyes round as a bird's, she stood the picture of astonishment. In one respect she was unlike a statue, for she was red as scarlet—face, neck, and arms all in a glow. The instant she caught my amused look she buried herself at the side-board, and vouchsafed no second glance.

We stayed very late; and when about to depart, I went to ask from her a light for my cigar, taking the opportunity to slip a little present into her hand by way of atonement for the trick I had perpetrated, telling her, in a quiet whisper, the while, "It will help to stock the shop."

At breakfast the next morning I told the joke to Mrs. Carleton, who good-humoredly rated me for cheating the damsel, though she laughed at the speedy discovery of my imposture.

Two days afterwards, in packing up my goods and chattels, preparatory to departure, I missed my godfather's guinea. I ransacked every place, examined every article again and again; the ribbon and case were round my neck, the guinea was gone. At first I thought Mrs. Carleton had contrived to possess herself of it in order to have a laugh at my discomfiture; but no, she assured me she knew nothing of my lost treasure.

At this distance of time I can own how much I was affected by its disappearance; then I was ashamed to let it be known. I sat down on a portmaneau and surveyed the rest of my possessions with species of calm despair. I half expected they would vanish from before my eyes. Begin with your nursery books, dear reader, and gaze in fancy on every picture of despair which your upward course of reading has presented to your spiritual vision. Fancy Mrs. Blue-beard when the blood wouldn't come off the key, Little Red Riding-Hood when she found the wolf was not her grandmother. Pooch! these are a mere nothing; Aladdin when his lamp was gone would be nearer the thing; but I thought myself fully as desolate as Moses amongst the ruins of Carthage. He

did not feel his desolation more than I did the loss of that guinea. With me, I was a perfect Samson of strength, ready for any undertaking; without it, I was the hero shorn of his locks, and consequently powerless.

"Absurd!" say you. Well, it was. But it was my pet absurdity; and which of you is without one? Who can look back and say he has not been at some period of life influenced by a superstition equally ridiculous? I believe there are few who, searching into the memories of early days, cannot recall some incident insignificant in itself which still retains the power to influence their actions; or, a sentence uttered perhaps thoughtlessly enough, which possesses a charm for them which only death can dissolve.

If the child be indeed father to the man, so are impressions received in early youth as a strong man to a puny child in comparison with those of a later age; and I frankly confess my superstitious feeling with regard to the lucky (?) coin increased tenfold after I had lost it.

I declare I was not one bit surprised when, on the morning fixed for my departure from Carleton's, I received news of a very serious change of fortune. I expected a blow from some quarter, and was almost indifferent whence it should come.

Just after coming of age I placed in a certain individual unlimited confidence; and in addition to that, I trusted him with a sum amounting to many thousands of pounds. The man was honest, but unfortunate; and my one lost coin was immediately followed by all these thousands of his golden brethren. So said a letter I received. It was a great but not a ruinous loss. Strange, it affected me less than the disappearance of my godfather's guinea. I considered it only as the beginning of my misfortunes.

I started for the Continent two days after leaving Derbyshire, not in quite the same style I originally intended, and very far from feeling in the same spirits. I left England at twenty-three; I was eight-and-thirty when I saw it again.

As to giving a detailed account of my ill luck during these years of wandering, it is more than I dare do. Imagine all the evil fortune you ever read of happening to a solitary wanderer—adventures at the gaming-tables excepted—and you will have about hit mine. I never did gamble; I felt too sure I could by no possibility win to risk my cash thus. I had a disappointment in love too, which I also attributed to the loss of the guinea. Some of my friends say it was not the disappearance of that coin, but of the number which followed, that did the mischief, and doomed me to old bachelordom.

Well, as I said, I returned to England; and though I knew Carleton and his family had long since left Derbyshire, I felt a great longing to see it again. I resolved to go to the old place, take up my abode at a country inn, and indulge in long rambles as I had done fifteen years before. It was dark when I descended from a stage-coach at the hotel-door, where, if I found the arrangements to my liking, I intended to take up my quarters, about four miles from the town where Carleton formerly lived. Outside was a cold evening in early spring; inside a bright fire, jovial-looking landlord, and a smiling, comely landlady. As the latter bustled about, I could not help thinking there was something about her strangely familiar to memory; but I vainly turned over all the faces I ought to remember, and certainly hers was not amongst them.

Tired after my journey, and allured by the comforts of my dormitory, I let the sun be high in the heavens ere I rose the next morning. Then I breakfasted, ordered dinner, intimated my intention of making a lengthened stay, provided I found things suitable, and prepared for a stroll. The landlord was lolling by the door-post, and gave me a civil "good day" as I passed him. In the act of crossing the threshold my eye was attracted by a large circular signboard swinging in the wind, on which was painted with tolerable accuracy a representation of a golden coin, and encircling it these words, "The Lucky Guinea." The sight of this was like a dagger to my breast. I had never forgotten my misfortune: how could I? But the signboard was a mockery of my woes, an aggravation of the discomfort that recollection always caused me. I felt tempted to assault the landlord, who, having reason to remember the lucky guinea had brought him—for doubtless it was so, the sign being no common one—must post up a flaring advertisement of his good fortune, to deride, in a manner, his less prosperous fellow-creatures. I felt aggrieved, indignant, and yet curious to know all about it. I was tempted to ask the landlord why he adopted such an emblem; but I reflected that I should do better to inquire when a little acquainted with the characters of mine host and his comely wife. I therefore took a long stroll, gazed on the scenery, but remembered little; for I thought of my lost guinea.

I returned, dined, and carefully praised the signboard and cookery to the landlady, who, in her husband's presence, thereby winning the hand of both. Dinner past, I begged permission to visit the parlour rather than my own apartment, and invited the landlord's wife in consuming some excellent wine. Finally, I completed my conquer, stating that I never considered tea was to be poured out by female hands, and begging the lady to undertake that office for me.

Having thus got all in trim, I artfully allude to the signboard, and, in less time than I shall be able to write it, I was in possession of the history of its creation. I could hardly believe my ears when the comely landlady gave an account of her when she was receiving him for Dr. Carleton's groom. Suffice it to say, I heard the story I have told above, only I was the recipient, I the giver of that guinea. I recollect what for fifteen years had never entered my mind—that on receiving my godfather's guinea back from Mrs. Carleton, I did not at once replace it in the case, but retained it in my hand after the doctor's entrance. Doubtless, in a fit of absence I slipped it into my pocket, and thence transferred it to the damsel who had brought me the beer, in gloaming.

(To be Continued.)

VARIETIES.

It is curious to reflect, says an unknown wag, that the first apple was eaten by the first pair.

The smallest of bridges is said to be the bridge of a baby's nose.

Prince Alfred, at latest date, was recovering health at Malta, and intending to go home, on leave to be present at the Prince of Wales's wedding.

Enamelled Steel Shirt Collars are advertised in England. When they become soiled a sponge is passed over them, and they are as good as new. The wearier sit in a damp room the collar immediately begins to rust; this corrosive admixture frequently protects sensitive people from colds!!

The French government has lately manifested a desire to cultivate a better understanding with the native inhabitants of Algeria. It is to be treated as a Colony, not as a military settlement.

Three of the four sons of the celebrated Wilberforce have embraced, at various times, the Roman Catholic faith. One died at Rome, five years since, while studying for the priesthood. Another is editor of a Catholic paper. One only, Doctor Samuel Wilberforce, Bishop of Oxford, is a Protestant—and Purse-cate.

Montreal is uncommonly prosperous just now, having a population of nearly 100,000 persons, a banking capital of \$22,972,643, and sixteen steamers, plying to and from ports in Great Britain. In the matter of exports, it is second only to New York City.

There is an eight-day clock in Newburyport, Mass., which was manufactured in Boston, England, probably more than two hundred years ago. It belonged to an old family in Newbury. It is in good order, and keeps accurate time.

A gentleman, having taken home a large turtle, placed it in the servant's bedroom, in order to enjoy his surprise. Next morning, early, Biddy bounded into the breakfast room, exclaiming: "Be jabbers! I've got the devil!" "What devil?" inquired the head of the house, feigning surprise. "The bully, bed-bug that's been eatin' the chil'der the last month—I've got him, sure."

The total amount of paper-money now afloat in the U. S. is stated at \$1,357,000,000, exclusive of the \$160,000,000 of new legal tender, now authorized to be used in converting the Treasury notes.

A NICE POINT OF LAW.—Two Quakers applied to their society, as they do not go to law, to decide in the following difficulty: A. is uneasy about a ship that ought to have arrived, meets B., an insurer, and states his wish to have the vessel insured. The matter is agreed upon. A. returns home and receives a letter informing him of the loss of his ship. What shall he do? He is afraid the policy is not filled up, and should B. hear of the matter soon, it is all over with him; he therefore writes to B. thus: "Friend B., if this hasn't filled up the policy he needs it, for I've heard of the ship." "Oh, Oh!" thinks B. to himself, "unning fellow! he wants to do me out of the premium." So he writes thus to A.: "Friend A., the best too late by half an hour; the policy is filled. A. rubs his hands with delight, yet B. refuses payment. Well, what is the decision? The loss is divided between them.